

DAILY REPORT

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BEIJING COMMENTATOR ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW071345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1214 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Mei Da): "China's Sovereignty Brooks No Encroachment"]

[Text] Some people in the United States, going against the will of the American people to maintain and develop Sino-U.S. relations, still cherish the policy of "two Chinas" and rack their brains to fabricate various tales and fallacies to defend U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. One of these fallacies is the assertion that on the day of the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, the United States did not agree to transfer the sovereignty of Taiwan to Beijing and that China has no right to say anything on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan -- independent political entity.

The Chinese people cannot but sternly refute such fallacies that undisguisedly encroach on China's sovereignty. China is a sovereign state. The PRC Government has sovereignty over all Chinese territories, including Taiwan. There is no such question as transferring Taiwan's sovereignty to China, still less that of having to obtain U.S. agreement to make such a transfer.

The fabrication of the above-mentioned fallacy only serves to explain that these fabrications simply do not care about the sovereignty of other countries which, in their eyes, is subject to their mercy. These people should know that time goes on. China today is no longer the China the imperialists could wilfully plunder. To win China's independence and sovereignty, the Chinese people waged a bloody struggle lasting more than a century before they became masters of their own land. They will never surrender their hard-earned sovereignty to others on a silver platter.

Thirty years after the founding of the PRC, the U.S. Government eventually signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations with China. It is clearly stated in the communique that the U.S. Government recognizes that there is only one China, that Taiwan is part of China and that the PRC Government is the sole legitimate government of China. Obviously, the aforementioned absurd arguments for U.S. arms sales to Taiwan totally violate the principles of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the position the U.S. Government has unequivocally declared and the basic principles governing international relations. The Chinese people will never tolerate such absurd arguments. The American people and the world's just public opinion will also not tolerate them.

It has been 3 years since China and the United States established diplomatic relations. The United States ought to observe the stipulations of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, earnestly respect China's sovereignty and stop selling weapons to Taiwan. However, these people choose to regard Taiwan as an independent political entity, advocate selling weapons to Taiwan and even spread the word that China has no right to inquire into it.

This is insulting to us beyond limit. The United States' selling weapons to Taiwan to support a local force in China to oppose China's central government is a major question of infringing on China's sovereignty, interfering in China's internal affairs, creating two Chinas and obstructing the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem. Why has China no right to inquire into [guo wen 6665 0795] it? We can bluntly tell them: not only has China fully the right to inquire into it but is determined to inquire into it to the end and oppose it to the very end. We would like to ask: what if some one should say that his country did not agree to the transfer of Hawaii's sovereignty to Washington when Hawaii became a state of the United States in 1959? What if, under this pretext, his country sells arms to Hawaii to oppose the U.S. Federal Government? What if he declares that the United States has no right to say anything about such sales. How would the U.S. Government and the American people feel about it? Would they not rise to oppose it? Would they not consider this a pirate act that encroaches on U.S. sovereignty and interferes in the internal affairs of the United States?

The Chinese Government has, in recent years, made great efforts to peacefully settle the Taiwan question. NPC Chairman Ye Jianying clearly announced the nine-point principles and policies concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. A new situation has emerged in the settlement of the Taiwan question and a more relaxed atmosphere has been created for the Taiwan Straits. Under these circumstances, the United States should halt its arms sales to Taiwan and know that it is only a natural course to halt such sales. The United States, however, has done otherwise. Some people have even raised their voices in favor of arms sales to Taiwan -- persistently violating China's sovereignty and hindering its peaceful reunification. This cannot but invoke the Chinese people's indignation. The Chinese stand opposing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is adamant. Those who call for arms sales to Taiwan are lifting a rock that will only drop on their own foot.

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

OW051051 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "U.S. Economy and Reagan's Economic Revival Program"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of last year, newly elected U.S. President Reagan moved into the White House with the high-sounding promise to revive the U.S. economy and restore U.S. prestige. In the past year, President Reagan has concentrated his main efforts on dealing with domestic economic problems.

In mid-February last year, Reagan formally put forward an economic revival program. Its main contents included tax reduction, cuts in spending, stimulation of the economy and checking inflation. In May, the U.S. Congress passed the 1982 budget, drastically cutting the Federal Government's expenditures to reduce the deficit. At the end of July, after heated debates, Congress approved Reagan's 3-year tax reduction bill. According to forecasts by Reagan and his supporters, the implementation of the economic revival program will greatly change the outlook of the crises-ridden U.S. economy, and the economy, after a long period of stagnation and decline, will move forward.

The actual U.S. economic situation in the past year has shown that Reagan's economic revival program has failed to produce the expected results. After the 1980 recession, another one, the eighth economic recession since the end of World War II, followed closely. The economic revival program is faced with the gloomy possibility of total failure. The worsening U.S. economic situation is rocking the foundation of the Reagan administration's economic revival program. Many who originally took a wait-and-see or skeptical attitude toward the program are now more doubtful. In autumn last year, stock prices plummeted on the U.S. stock market, which was precisely an indication of the skepticism on Wall Street and in financial circles about the economic revival program. Even more attention is attracted by the fact that some of those who formerly supported Reagan's economic policies have now changed their views. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, is one of them. He is one of the principal architects of Reagan's economic policies. Not long ago, he disclosed to a magazine that he felt that the past optimistic estimates about the economy made by the government were unrealistic. He said that tax reduction could by no means increase output value and provide more jobs and that it could lead to huge deficits. His remarks, when made public, caused an uproar within the U.S. Government and Congress. President Reagan personally summoned Stockman and expressed concern and disappointment over his mistaken views. Although the furor is now over, it has, as one U.S. senator put it, made people skeptical about the Reagan administration's economic revival program and political credibility.

Economic recession and decline in industrial output have directly affected the Federal Government's financial revenues. And, the sharp increase of the unemployed has greatly increased government outlays in unemployment benefits and social welfare payments. This has made it difficult for the Reagan administration to carry out its plan to reduce the deficit and gradually achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures. If the deficit continues to grow, it is bound to aggravate inflation. The situation clearly indicates that the economic policies pursued by the Reagan administration are confronted by serious obstacles, and its economic revival program is in danger of ending up as a waste of efforts.

OFFICIAL GREETS KOREAN LISTENERS ON NEW YEAR

SK011410 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[New Year's message to Korean listeners by Wang Chungfeng, vice chairman of PRC Department of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries -- recorded in Chinese fading into Korean translation]

[Text] On the occasion of greeting a new year, I warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people and artists. At the invitation of the DPRK Government, last June I paid a friendly visit to the DPRK -- a fraternal neighbor -- with the Jiangxi provincial song and dance troupe. During this visit, we performed a popular folk dance drama called "Flowers on a Silk Road." We received heartwarming hospitality from the Korean party and government.

Despite a busy schedule in giving on-the-spot guidance, President Kim Il-song, the Korean people's great leader and the Chinese people's intimate friend, invited us to the famous Chuul hot spring, warmly received us and watched our performance. President Kim Il-song highly appreciated our performance. This greatly encouraged us. The appreciation of our performance by the Korean party and government constitutes glory not only to this troupe but also to all Chinese artists. This will greatly encourage us to contribute to China-Korea friendship. Greeting the glorious new year, we sincerely wish respected and beloved President Kim Il-song a good health and a long life.

We will never forget the Korean people's friendly feeling toward us. Thanks to warm considerations by the Korean Ministry of Culture and Art and various local government agencies, we toured the sectors of industry, agriculture, literature and art in Korea and gained valuable experiences through discussions with Korean artists.

Availing myself of this opportunity and on behalf of all the artists of the Jiangxi provincial song and dance troupe, I extend warm greetings to the Korean party, government, fraternal people and artists.

While visiting Korea, we toured beautiful mountains and rivers and witnessed the brilliant successes attained by the heroic Korean people on many fronts under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and President Kim Il-song. We rejoice over the great successes won by the fraternal Korean people on many fronts. We firmly believe that, through steady struggle the Korean people will certainly reunify the land of 3,000 ri and 50 million kinsmen will happily live together on a unified land.

Our great PRC-Korea friendship will flourish. Chairman Hu Yaobang recently said that the friendship and unity between our two parties, countries and peoples will further develop in the future. Noting that no force can break the great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which has been sealed in blood and has overcome all historic trials, the great leader President Kim Il-song said that the friendship between the two parties and peoples will last like the Yalu River and will shine like the sanctuary of Mt. Paektu. We firmly believe that the friendship and cultural exchanges between China and Korea will further develop on a new level. I once again extend New Year greetings to the fraternal Korean people and artists.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS DPRK REUNIFICATION POLICY

SK291240 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The DPRK Is Advancing With the Banner of National Reunification Raised High"]

[Text] The Korean Peninsula has remained divided -- divided artificially into North and South -- for 36 years. The DPRK has long been exerting sincere efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date.

In October 1980, President Kim Il-song again put forth a new proposal for establishing a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], on the condition that the systems existing in the North and South be left intact. He also propounded a 10-point political program to maintain an independent policy, practice democracy, achieve great national unity, conduct economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological exchanges between the North and South, and remove the state of military confrontation between the North and South.

This shows that the northern half of the republic values national interests and is taking a positive attitude toward accomplishing independent and peaceful reunification. Because of this, the proposal for establishment of the DCRK is positively supported by the whole Korean people.

During 1981, the DPRK has directed great efforts to achieving this new proposal of great significance. Last (?July), Kim Song-nak, chairman of the association for promotion of national unification formed by Koreans residing in the (?United States) and former dean of Sungjon University in South Korea, visited the DPRK for the first time in 36 years. During his stay in the DPRK, he issued a joint statement with DPRK Vice President Kim Il in Pyongyang and said that he would exert efforts for realization of the confederal system.

Also in July, Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister and now an American citizen, and in October, Choe Hong-hui, former South Korean VI Army Corps commander, respectively visited Pyongyang and held talks with DPRK Vice President Kim Il on accelerating national reunification.

In August, 23 DPRK political parties and public organizations, including the KWP, issued a joint communique calling for a conference for promotion of national reunification to be attended by representatives of political parties and social organizations of the North and South and overseas Koreans, proposing to hold this meeting either in Pyongyang, Seoul or Panmunjom. As soon as this proposal was announced, Korean compatriots overseas, South Korean and even foreign personages warmly reacted to it. Immediately, the standing committee of the Chongnyon Central Committee and the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification respectively issued statements in Tokyo and Seoul, making it clear that they would send their representatives to such a great conference for national reunification.

The proposal for a peaceful reunification propounded by the northern half of the republic has received wide support and sympathy from the world at large. In January 1981, an international solidarity meeting for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, attended by the representatives of some (?20) countries. In March 1981, the Third World conference supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Algiers, capital of Algeria, attended by representatives from some 80 countries.

Again, in (?September), a Latin American and Caribbean solidarity meeting in support of Korea's peaceful reunification was held in Colombia's [word indistinct].

The representatives attending these international meetings unanimously supported the new proposal for achieving Korea's national reunification by establishing the DCRK and the 10-point political program set forth by President Kim Il-song. In addition, some 90 countries in the world launched an international campaign to collect signatures in support of the new proposal put forth by the northern half of the republic. State leaders, party leaders, parliamentarians and noted personages of various countries joined in the signature-collecting campaign.

Contrary to the aspirations of the people in the northern half of the republic and of the whole nation who yearn for national reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea persistently maintains its stand of national division, not trying to achieve the national cause. At the beginning of 1981, Chon Tu-hwan hypocritically proposed so-called mutual visits of leaders of the North and South in an attempt to deceive world public opinion.

Afterwards, in a collusion with the United States, he manned the area south of the Military Demarcation Line with vast numbers of troops and staged provocative military exercises by mobilizing 170,000-strong armed force for 2 months. Later, bringing in modern weapons en masse from the United States, he intentionally aggravated atmosphere between the North and South.

Continuously and harshly suppressing the patriotic movement for democracy in South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan has randomly arrested youths and students, and he is still keeping the famous democratic personage Kim Tae-chung behind the bars.

Proposing the either simultaneous admission to the United Nations of the two Koreas or single admission to the United Nations by South Korea alone in recent days, Chon Tu-hwan has maneuvered for two Koreas.

By refusing to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, the U.S. Government is revitalizing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's divisive policy.

For all these reasons, the tragedy of the divided Korean Peninsula remains unresolved.

Accomplishing the cause of the national reunification is a supreme aspiration of the 50 million of Korean people. The lofty banner of national reunification raised by the DPRK not only suits the national interests of the whole Korean people but also suits to the demand of historical development.

No force can block the peaceful reunification of Korea.

CHINESE IN DPRK FETED ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

SK311248 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] On the eve of the new year, the DPRK State Administration Council on 29 December hosted a banquet the Ongnyu restaurant for the diplomats of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese technicians and other Chinese comrades in Pyongyang.

Present at the party were Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Political Bureau and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chae-suk, vice foreign minister; Comrade Pak Chung-kuk, vice minister of People's Armed Forces; and Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

Vice Premier Ho Tam and Ambassador Lu Zhixian spoke at the banquet. Hailing the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Korea, they jointly wished the two countries new victories in socialist construction in the new year.

The banquet was held in very warmly and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

XINHUA REPORTS RECENT SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW071324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA) -- Armed Vietnamese personnel constantly intruded into the border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan of late, killing and wounding four Chinese frontier defense civilians and soldiers.

According to statistics by departments concerned, in middle and late December last year, Vietnamese armed personnel conducted 280 armed provocations, of which 255 took place in Guangxi and 25 in Yunnan. The major incidents are: on 21 December, Vietnamese troops sniped at Chinese fighters on duty at the Fakashan positions, killing one of them; at 1500 on 30 December, a Chinese female commune member from Tansan commune, Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, Guangxi, was grazing cows within Chinese territory and was killed by gunfire from Vietnamese troops; at 1810 on 31 December, Ma Junnan, a Chinese female commune member from Yijiang production brigade, Shuolong commune, Daxin County, Guangxi, was killed by a gunshot fired by Vietnamese secret agents while she was planting corn near the Yikou power station; on 29 December, two Vietnamese MIG-21s intruded the space over the Aidian and Banlan areas in Ningming County, Guangxi, at 1513 and 1557 and 50 seconds [as received] respectively.

At 1245 on 3 January, Zheng Dongling, 24, a Chinese female commune member from the Naleng production team, Tansan commune, Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, was killed by gunfire from Vietnamese troops while she was walking on the highway near the border.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAM'S DEBT PAYMENTS

HK070228 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Zhi Guang [1807 0342]: "Paying a Debt in Kind and Repudiating a Debt"]

[Text] According to reports, the Vietnamese authorities have handed the weapons captured in the war of resistance against the United States to the Soviet Union as payment in kind for a debt they owed. This shows that the rulers of Hanoi are at the end of their resources.

At the end of the Vietnam war, the United States left behind several billion dollars worth of war materials. Relying on this windfall in arms, the Vietnamese authorities have become swell-headed. They consider themselves to be the "third military power" in the world and have no scruples about wantonly engaging in military aggression to realize their dream of seeking hegemony in Southeast Asia. On the one hand, they plundered the people internally, and on the other hand, they borrowed money everywhere externally. Consequently, they have become impoverished and now owe several billion dollars in foreign debts. This can indeed be described as eating their own bitter fruit. Recently, the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank formally informed Japan that it "can no longer pay back its debt on time" and asked for an extension. In fact, this means that it is trying to repudiate the debt. The Japanese media pointed out that this debt owed by Vietnam to Japan could possibly become a bad debt.

The Vietnamese authorities have two tricks in dealing with creditors: one is to brazenly repudiate the debt, and the other is to put up their family belongings as payment in kind for debts that cannot be repudiated. The former is of course contemptible, but the latter actually is not quite respectable either. Since the Vietnamese authorities have already handed the Cam Ranh Bay to their "Soviet older brother" as a base, then, what is so unusual about handing over some U.S. arms as payment in kind?

JI PENGFEI WELCOMES SIHANOUK ON ARRIVAL 4 JAN

OW041246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk arrived here by air this evening. They were met at the airport by Ji Pengfei, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, Madame Ji, Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Madame Han.

Hosts Banquet

OW061505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife gave a banquet in honor of Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and his wife were present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PHNOM PENH LEADERSHIP CHANGE

HK070900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 82 p 6

[International jottings by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "The Mystery of the Changing of Horses"]

[Text] Since the sudden downfall not long ago of the puppet head, Pen Sovan, who had been installed in Phnom Penh 2 years ago by Hanoi, it is said that over 20 people, including the minister of industry in the Kampuchean puppet regime and leaders of the "National Salvation Front" have also successively disappeared from the scene.

Although there does seem to be something fishy about the whole affair, there are clues that we can follow. As for the new appointment of Heng Samrin to replace Pen Sovan, it took Brezhnev a full 5 days to send a "congratulatory telegram" signifying recognition, and Hanoi newspapers waited for another 5 days before publishing Brezhnev's "congratulatory telegram." This state of affairs gives us much food for thought.

Foreign publications reveal that although Pen Sovan was single-handedly installed in Phnom Penh by the small hegemonists as their No 1 running dog, recently, in order to shore up his position, he had devoted major efforts to curry favor with the great hegemonists, much to the dissatisfaction of Hanoi. He even went so far as to publicly advocate in a speech that the Kampuchean puppet regime expand its contacts with other countries. These words were intolerable to the Vietnamese authorities which had up to then regarded Phnom Penh as their exclusive domain. Consequently, those in power in Hanoi changed horses midway and placed Heng Samrin in the No 1 seat in Phnom Penh. It seems that there is no smoke without fire.

Since great and small hegemonists are taking advantage of and intriguing against each other, there are many contradictions between them. This is evident enough from the above.

BURMA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Reception in Beijing

OW041347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA) -- Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun and Mrs. Tha Tun hosted a reception here today to mark the 34th anniversary of the independence day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Among the guests were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as leading members of other government departments, the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Foreign diplomatic envoys were also present.

Reception in Burma

BK061258 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President and Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U San Yu recently hosted a reception at the presidential house to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the independence day of Burma. The reception was attended by the country's leaders, high-ranking officials and diplomatic envoys including Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yangzhong.

REPORTS ON SOVIET SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

XINHUA From Guerrilla Base

OW010510 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- The following is a newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhong Fengzhun and XINHUA correspondent Shen Yuqiang, entitled: "On an Afghan Freedom Fighters' Base."

After entering Afghan territory for the first time in mid-December, we visited a military base set up by the Afghan Islamic Party, one of the Afghan guerrilla organizations. It is a sizable military base, located in Allah Jirga on the border area in the southeast Afghan province of Zabol. Bases like this one are located in other places in the country, and their existence and growth shows that the Afghan people's war against Soviet aggression is escalating despite the fact that it is presently on a guerrilla-war scale. It also serves to explain the weaknesses of the Soviet military rule, which has become incapable of action in the vast areas controlled by Afghan freedom fighters, including their military bases.

Allah Jirga is a mountainous area but accessible to travel by jeep. We and a number of other foreign correspondents arrived here by jeep on 18 December. It was getting dark and the mercury stood at nearly zero degrees Centigrade. All of us were rushed into a semiunderground house heated by firewood in a fireplace. We were surprised that the house was illuminated by electric lights. A staff member of the base told us that they have power generators captured from the Soviet troops. He cracked a joke, saying that the visiting correspondents should know that this base was entirely equipped by the Soviets. On the next day we saw Soviet-made weapons and other military equipment everywhere on the base. Telephone wires were installed between rows of barracks.

We sat on the ground in the room on the evening of our arrival, and supper was soon served. Wheat cakes were the main dish, but everyone was given a smaller dish of beef. We were highly satisfied to have such a nice meal in wartime.

We hurriedly got up the next morning to see what we did not see on the base in the dark the previous evening. Our living quarters were built on a hilltop, on the side of which was a machinegun emplacement. The hilltop provided a good view of the big base. There were several other hills in the base area with barracks scattered on the slopes. Sentries stood guard at a number of gun emplacements. A tract of flatland at the foot of the hill on which we were standing provided the freedom fighters with a drill ground. On one side of the flatland was a volleyball court, and on the other a horizontal bar and a parallel bar for gymnastic training purposes.

It was morning drill time. About 200 freedom fighters converged on the drill ground and were in high spirits. Most of them wore brown khaki uniforms captured from the Karmal puppet troops. Allah Jirga is not only a main base for the freedom fighters in Zabol Province now but a training center for freedom fighters from many other provinces in the country. After undergoing a several-month training program, they would return to their parent units to continue their fighting.

A press conference was held after breakfast. Present was (Zafalodin Khan), field commander of free fighters in Zabol Province. He is 26 years old and was previously an officer with the Kabul government. In August 1979 a number of soldiers of the brigade under his command rose in revolt against the former pro-Soviet Taraki regime. They carried large quantities of weapons and ammunition with them and joined the freedom fighters. They are members of the Afghan Islamic Party and are directing the fighting on several fronts.

Three captured Soviet soldiers were escorted to the press conference room and questioned by the correspondents, for whom the press conference was being held. This was the first time Soviet prisoners had attended a news conference held by the freedom fighters. Their presence symbolized a people's trial of the Soviet aggressors.

In the afternoon Commander (Zafalodin Khan) led the correspondents to watch the guerrillas' military training and to inspect a number of weapons and pieces of equipment they captured from the enemy. At the foot of a hill to the north, a formation of three U-shaped groups, comprising scores of guerrilla fighters, were attending an instruction course given by three instructors on how to mount, disassemble and fire mortars and heavy machineguns, as well as how to use submachineguns. We have learned that the men of all the tribes in Afghanistan know how to use rifles and are even sharpshooters, but they must learn how to use their new weapons captured on the battlefield.

A communications car parked by a narrow gully was also a piece of loot the freedom fighters captured from the enemy. We were told that the vehicle was well equipped and could be used if need be. It was put there because courier service was presently still the major means of communication for the guerrillas. By the side of another gully was an oil tank car not in use. But a Soviet-made truck was being used on the base.

We ascended a small hill to visit an antiaircraft battery position. A young guerrilla manipulated a gun on the position to give us a demonstration. Previously he was an anti-aircraft machine gunner with the Kabul government forces. He brought the gun with him to join the freedom fighters when he revolted against the Kabul regime.

The most interesting thing attracting the correspondents and the freedom fighters was a demonstration given by Commander (Zafalodin Khan) when he operated an armored vehicle. The tracked armored carrier ascended and then descended hills at one point and appeared moving rapidly at the base of the hills at other times. About 20 to 30 minutes later, an armored troop carrier with a dozen fighters sitting on it appeared out of a gully. Its arrival was warmly applauded by the onlookers. Behind these two carriers was a gust of yellowish dust. The noisy engine sound and the onlookers' applause resounded throughout the gullies.

Allah Jirga base is growing stronger as the areas controlled by the freedom fighters expand. The Soviet occupation forces are no longer capable of mounting an attack against this base from land approaches. They have dispatched aircraft to bombard this military base three times. It has been 10 months now since they last bombed it from the air. Commander (Zafalodin Khan) told us that the situation of the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviets is getting better year after year and so is the situation in Zabol Province. The freedom fighters have gained control of most of the province and have forced the Soviet troops to withdraw to the provincial capital of Qalat. Even Qalat is dominated by the freedom fighters at night.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK061243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "Following the Same Old Disastrous Road"]

[Text] On the second anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, commentaries in many foreign press and periodicals unanimously pointed out that the Soviet aggressors in Afghanistan are today in a similar situation to that of the United States when it was in Vietnam. The British DAILY MAIL said: "The Russians have got themselves bogged down in such a colonial war that they can neither extricate themselves nor win a victory."

In fact, this is not a new point of view at all. When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan 2 years ago, people predicted that it would suffer the same fate as the United States in the war of aggression in Vietnam. However, Brezhnev who was infatuated with hegemonism, did not agree to this, and was confident that by mobilizing a modern army of 100,000, the Soviet Union could easily conquer the Afghan people.

It is quite ironic that Brezhnev once said these words in a commentary on the United States' invasion of Vietnam: "To the Western powers, it is inconceivable that the people of a relatively scarcely populated country could successfully resist a strong and dominant imperialist country which relied on powerful military technology to fulfill its goals." The U.S. Army "once planned to rout, within 6 months to a year, the resistance of the Vietnamese people. However, they lost their bet." Nevertheless, Brezhnev did not learn anything from this lesson and persisted in following the same old road as the United States. All this is in fact "reaping what you sow."

The Soviet propaganda machine recently said that "the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan" is still out of the question at present. That is to say, the Soviet Union will continue to sink in the quagmire of Afghanistan and has no intention of "extricating itself." It seems, similar to the case of the United States, that it will give up only when it has suffered enough.

SCIENCE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGRESS IN INDIA

OW251530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- A six-member delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by its Vice-President Li Xun left here for India by air today at the invitation of the Indian National Science Academy and the Indian Statistical Institute. The Chinese visitors will attend the Indian science conference and take part in celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Indian Statistical Institute.

Congress Opens

OW040830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] New Delhi, January 4 (XINHUA) -- A national development board will be formed in India to check unemployment among scientists and technologists, Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi announced yesterday at the 69th annual session of the Indian science congress in Mysore, Karnataka State.

Over 4,000 scientists from all over the country are participating in the six-day congress session opening yesterday. Scientists from foreign countries, including China, are also attending the congress. Discussions will focus on basic research as an integral component of a self-reliant base of science and technology.

BEIJING RADIO ON PUBLICATION OF LIU SHAOQI WORKS

OWO61447 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "Inherit the Invaluable Spiritual Asset Left by Revolutionaries of the Older Generation"]

[Text] Volume I of the Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi is now off the press. This is a very pleasing event.

Volume I of the Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi sums up the historical experience on a number of important questions in the period of the new democratic revolution and records Comrade Liu Shaoqi's brilliant contributions to and staunch struggle for the people's liberation. It is a precious spiritual asset of the party and the people.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was a great Marxist, a proletarian revolutionary and an outstanding leader of our party and state. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company fabricated charges against him, doing him the worst injustice. His works were also viciously attacked and slandered. However, truth can never be suppressed. Now, his works are radiating with splendor as they originally did.

Like the Selected Works of Mao Zedong, the Selected Works of Zhou Enlai and the brilliant works by other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, the Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi is also an important component of the treasure house of the theory of Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Shaoqi made important contributions in both theory and practice to our party's building, the workers' movement, the party's work in white areas, the armed struggle and the united front work. At the party's seventh congress, he comprehensively and scientifically expounded on the nature and characteristics of Mao Zedong Thought, the historical conditions for its birth and its guiding role in the whole party. He has made tremendous contributions to enriching and developing Mao Zedong Thought and establishing Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of the whole party.

In his works, Comrade Liu Shaoqi consistently stressed the ideological line of combining theory with practice and persisted in seeking truth from facts. Comrade Shaoqi opposed treating Marxism with a dogmatic or empirical attitude. He laid stress on studying the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism, on solving practical problems in our revolutionary struggle with Marxist-Leninist views, positions and methods and on becoming versed in transforming practical experience to the theoretical level. He emphasized that the party's principles and policies should be formulated in the light of practical conditions and developed, revised and perfected in the course of practice and that we should be courageous, with a sense of responsibility to the people, in correcting those policies which have been proven to be erroneous in practice.

Comrade Shaoqi paid attention to opposing the erroneous left and right tendencies and advised that we should combine the steadfastness of principles with the flexibility of strategies in all fields of work. In some periods after the founding of our republic, we ignored experiences and theories that we gained with blood, thereby resulting in serious mistakes. By conscientiously studying volume I of the selected works of Liu Shaoqi and keeping practical conditions in mind, we can obtain much beneficial knowledge from it.

The masses approach permeates Comrade Shaoqi's works. He upheld the historical-materialist viewpoint, expounding on many occasions that history was created by the masses of the people. Their emancipation could not be bestowed by anybody. The reason why the Communist Party had become the leader of the masses was that it struggled for the interests of the masses most faithfully, and its stand has been proven to be correct in practice. He constantly taught us that the mass line was the party's basic line and that we must modestly learn from the masses of the people. He emphasized that without the genuine self-awareness on the part of the masses and without the thorough mobilization of the masses, no undertaking could be achieved.

Studying his profound theses with current conditions in mind, we must admit that some comrades are running counter to his teachings -- they style themselves as the bosses of the masses, treat the masses with a bureaucratic attitude, ignore the interests of the masses and have divorced themselves from the masses to a serious extent, thereby affecting the party's prestige and work. We should delve into these problems while studying volume I of the Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi.

Comrade Shaoqi's contribution to the theory of party building is very outstanding. He made brilliant and systematic expositions on the character of the party, on democracy and discipline within the party, on intraparty struggle and on party members' moral cultivation. Comrade Shaoqi attached importance to the party's ideological building and in particular the training of party members in party spirit. He held that Communist Party members should unconditionally subordinate themselves to the party's interests under all circumstances -- this was a manifestation of the party spirit and communist ethics. He pointed out that communists must transform themselves and enhance their party spirit in the course of studying revolutionary theories and revolutionary practice in order to preserve the purity of the proletarian political party. This question has much to do with the success or failure of the revolution. After summing up the lesson that revolutionaries in all eras tend to be divorced from the masses and became corrupted after their success, Comrade Shaoqi incisively pointed to the question of building the party in power. He said that party building is even more important after the party seizes political power. We can easily see that many of the current problems in our party are what Comrade Shaoqi warned against long ago. To conscientiously study Comrade Shaoqi's theory of party building is of practical significance in guiding the present rectification of our party's work style and in stepping up party building.

The publication of volume I of the Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi is a major event in the people's political life. Let us inherit the invaluable spiritual asset left by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, acquire wisdom and strength from it and promote the development of our country's socialist material and spiritual civilization.

WAN LI SPEAKS AT RURAL HOUSING MEETING

OW301420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- The State Capital Construction Commission and the State Agricultural Commission held the second national meeting on the work of rural housing construction in Beijing 20 to 29 December. Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, delivered an important speech at the meeting. He said: Rural construction has entered a new stage. Rural housing construction is not merely a question of building houses, but involves the entire rural construction. It calls for overall exploitation and construction. We must rely on hundreds of millions of peasants using their own hands to gradually build China's countryside into a socialist, materially and spiritually civilized, new countryside under the leadership of the party and with a unified plan, according to the degree of their prosperity and by stages and in groups.

Responsible persons of the capital construction commissions and agricultural commissions and departments (bureaus) of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some prefectures and counties attended the meeting. They said: Following the implementation of the party's rural policy and the promotion of the responsibility systems in agricultural production since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our agricultural production has rapidly developed and the broad masses of peasants have generally increased their income. With money and grain on hand, peasants are busy getting the materials ready to build new houses. In many rural areas, almost every household is getting the materials ready, and housing construction has started in every village. The housing projects are unprecedentedly large in scale and in speed of construction.

According to a rough estimate by the department concerned, houses with a total floor space of 1.5 billion square meters were built in rural areas throughout China from 1978 to 1981. This is equivalent to increasing the area of each of the 800 million peasants' residences by nearly 2 square meters. Large numbers of houses are under construction not only in prosperous areas but also in north Jiangsu, north Anhui, east Henan, west Shandong, Gansu, Shaanxi and other areas where economic conditions were fairly poor. There are increasing numbers of new farmhouses, brick houses, tile-roofed houses and multistory buildings. Some housebuilders even use concrete for small structural components and for supports for steel roof beams, windows and doors. In addition to new residential quarters, large numbers of commune and brigade run enterprises and many public health clinics, middle and primary schools, cultural centers, closed-circuit broadcasting stations and movie theaters have been built. Many localities have also popularized the use of tap water and marsh gas. Well planned villages and townships with fairly good layouts and complete utilities have emerged in many localities. All of this vividly reflects China's booming rural economic situation, which is becoming better and better every day.

However, the leadership in many areas fails to correctly appraise and understand this rapidly developing situation in rural construction. They lack unified plans and management. As a result some serious problems have arisen, such as the wanton occupation and construction of houses and the misuse of farmland for housing projects. According to statistics compiled by the department concerned, the practice of seizing land in rural areas for various reasons, including land seized for housing construction, reduced China's arable land by 500 million mu from 1957 to 1980. Even if we make up the losses by fully utilizing all the farmland reclaimed during these 23 years, we will still be short 180 million mu of land, which is equal to the total area of the existing farmland in the five provinces and autonomous regions of Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang. China is a nation with a large population but limited arable land. It has limited farmland reserves. Therefore, the adoption of measures to resolutely ban the wanton seizure of arable land is not only a pressing task but also a long term state policy. Otherwise, there will be inconceivable consequences that will affect the people's livelihood in urban and rural areas and socialist construction.

At present, how to do a good job in building villages and townships has become a new task for the leadership at all levels. The national meeting calls for efforts to do the following:

1. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and put the task of building villages and townships as an important item on the daily agenda of the party committees and governments at all levels, particularly that of the county-level party committees and governments. A principal leading member must be assigned to take charge of the work.
2. It is necessary to formulate rules and regulations for building villages and townships and strengthen management. While summing up their experience, various localities must work out, as soon as possible, the rules and regulations to apportion land for commune members' residential quarters, for production sites used by "households in a special field" and for commune- and brigade-run enterprises and various public facilities.
3. Efforts must be made to do a good job in planning for village and township construction. Taking the entire situation in rural construction into consideration, we must base ourselves on natural and economic conditions to carry out an overall study of the mountains, rivers, farmland, forests, roads and villages in a planned manner. We should combine the construction of residential quarters in villages and townships with the building of various production, cultural, public health, commercial and service facilities so as to build houses with rational outlays, easy access to transport facilities and excellent environment. It is necessary to fully utilize the original housing area, hillside area and wasteland to build farmhouses. In this regard, we must not use farmland or use as little as possible.

4. It is necessary to do a good job in producing and supplying building materials in the countryside. The people must be encouraged to take measures suitable to local conditions and make full use of local building materials. We must use more stone materials in mountainous areas and encourage the use of slag, coal ash, gangue and other industrial wastes in suburban areas of cities and in mining districts as building materials. Efforts must be made to actively promote the use of concrete structural components for the building of farmhouses and for supports for steel roof beams, windows and doors and to replace wood with steel so as to save lumber.

PRC, FOREIGN FIRMS COOPERATE IN OIL EXPLORATION

OW021019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- XINHUA reporter Huang Fengchu reports that, according to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the preparations for inviting tenders from foreign firms and, with their cooperation, the survey and exploitation of the oil resources in China's South China Sea and the southern waters of the Yellow Sea have been basically completed. The procedure for inviting tenders will formally start at the beginning of next year. China's South China Sea and the southern waters of the Yellow Sea are rich in oil resources. The prospects for discovering even greater reserves are excellent. In the past, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Geology have done a great deal of geological and survey work in these waters. In order to further clarify this situation, China has signed agreements, since March 1979, with 17 oil companies from the United States, Britain, France, Japan, Italy and other nations to conduct geophysical surveys in 8 regions. These 8 regions cover a total area of 420,000 square kilometers. In less than a year, the various foreign oil companies participating in this project have completed a seismological survey covering 107,000 kilometers, and submitted to China a total of 123 survey reports.

In September this year, China completed its appraisal of the oil resources in these waters. A host of data from geological surveys and drilling indicates that there are widespread and thick sedimentary rocks with mature oil-bearing layers and that more than 400 possible oil-bearing structures of various types have been found in these regions. Both the Chinese and foreign geologists unanimously believe that oil reserves in these waters are very rich, that there are good prospects for oil exploitation. It is expected that offshore natural gas and oilfields with considerable output will be developed soon.

On the basis of the geological survey agreements between China and foreign oil companies, China is prepared to carry out the first round of bidding to invite tenders from foreign oil companies cooperating with China in surveying and exploiting oil reserves in 1/3 or all the area in the 7 surveyed regions in the South China Sea and in the southern waters of the Yellow Sea. At present, the department concerned has divided the bidding areas on the basis of the seismological survey and worked out the "standard contracts" and the related regulations and laws.

A responsible person of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry said in accordance with the principle of mutual benefit, we are willing to cooperate with foreign oil companies to prospect and exploit China's offshore oil resources. We welcome those foreign oil companies which have participated in surveying and prospecting oil resources in these Chinese waters to submit their bids.

FOREIGN TRADE PLAYS POSITIVE ROLE IN ECONOMY

OW031239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA) -- China's foreign trade, which developed satisfactorily in 1981, played a positive role in its economic readjustment during the year.

Last year the growth of our country's foreign trade was higher than its economic growth. According to preliminary statistics, the total import and export trade volume last year topped that of 1980 by a fairly great margin and exceeded the state target by more than 6 percent. New changes also occurred in the structure of the export goods. The proportion of industrial goods rose to 41 percent from 38 percent in 1980 and the proportion of agricultural and sideline products continued to drop. As for imported goods, the proportion of agricultural and market supplies and raw and other materials needed in light industrial and textile production rose to 59.5 percent from 50.9 percent, whereas the proportion of machinery, rolled steel and nonferrous metals dropped from 30 to 13 percent. Such structural changes in import and export goods indicate that the policy of economic readjustment was successfully implemented and that foreign trade played a positive role in supporting our country's agricultural development and development of light and textile industries and in satisfying the needs of people's livelihood.

Last year foreign capital was positively and reliably used in various ways to support our country's four modernizations. In addition to signing a number of medium- and long-termed agreements with some foreign countries concerning medium- and low-interest loans, incomplete statistics also show that 16 joint ventures with Chinese and foreign capital were established in China last year. These enterprises are cosponsored by companies, enterprises and other economic organizations or foreign individuals and Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic organizations. Profits are divided by both parties according to the amount of shares they own. The sphere of these enterprises' investment includes light and textile industries, beverage, food, electrical appliances, tourism, commerce and other professions and trades. New development was also seen last year in cooperative undertakings, another form of utilizing foreign capital. During the first 9 months of last year, Guangdong Province alone attracted \$87 million by signing agreements with foreign businessmen on 110 cooperation projects. The scope of these cooperation projects includes tourism, construction of housing and other buildings, inshore fishery, cultivation of aquatic products, motor vehicle transportation and so forth. The products, income or profits derived from these cooperation projects are divided by both parties according to the terms of cooperation. New progress was also achieved in medium- and small-scale compensatory trade and in processing materials and assembling parts supplied by clients. Most of the medium- and small-scale projects of compensatory trade reached in recent years have been put into operation and the goods that have been produced are being marketed in the client countries. Foreign capital raised by the Bank of China and the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation has also been used in domestic economic construction.

Beginning 1981, our country began to selectively import technologies for exploring and conserving energy and developing agriculture and light and textile industries. According to incomplete statistics, nearly 200 individual technologies have so far been introduced into China, of which 60 were introduced last year under state plan. These imported technologies have achieved fairly good results in reforming production techniques, improving product quality and expanding sales of products.

PRC EXCEEDS 1981 PLAN FOR NONFERROUS METALS

OW061520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- China overfulfilled its 1981 plan for nonferrous metals, registering a three percent increase over 1980, according to a report made by Ye Zhiqiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, at a national conference of nonferrous metals industry today.

Quality of the ten major nonferrous metal products, including copper, lead, aluminum, zinc, tin, molybdenum, mercury, titanium, magnesium and antimony, reached all-time high standards and so did the quality of shaped materials and rare metal products.

Shaped nonferrous metals for light and textile industries and building industries increased to 80 percent of the total output as against 20 percent before 1977.

Export of nonferrous metals was also expanded. Apart from the traditional products, such as tungsten, tin, molybdenum, antimony and mercury, 25 other rare metals, rare earth compounds and shaped metals were added to the export list.

Over the past few years, the nonferrous metal industry has gained a rapid development as a result of the implementation of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidating and advancement for the national economy. During the ten years of the "Cultural Revolution" upheaval, the output of the ten major nonferrous metals dropped by about 20 percent as compared with the best year. The industry did not pick up speed until 1977. The average growth rate in the past four years was 14 percent. In 1981, rare metals and shared metals increased 30 and 10 percent respectively over that in 1980. "Of course," said Vice-Minister Ye Zhiqiang, this kind of speed was meant "for the period of rehabilitation".

The orientation of service was shifted to civilian use. In 1981, the output of thin aluminum plates, super-thin aluminum plates for the light industry was 66 percent more than planned. The output of aluminum foil was 64 percent more, and the output of tin-phosphorus bronze bands was 57 percent more than planned. Meanwhile, a number of marketable products were trial-produced such as aluminum materials for the building trade, shaped aluminum materials for furniture, aluminum tubes for bicycles, and aluminum tubes for the sprinkler systems in agriculture, as well as decorative strips and parts and components for television sets, washing machines, radios and recorders.

Progress was also made in the multiple-utilization of metal resources. The recovery rate of associated minerals reached 50 percent and the utilization rate of sulphur reached 62 percent.

Energy consumption also dropped to a certain extent. According to statistics from 23 major enterprises, a total of 100,000 tons of standard coal were saved in 1981. The power consumption in the Shanghai and Shenyang copper smelteries dropped to below 300 kWh, approaching or reaching the advanced international standards.

YEAREND FIGURES FOR METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

HK050901 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1012 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Dispatch from Beijing: "China's Metallurgical Industry Scores New Achievements During the Process of Readjustment"]

[Text] According to sources from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, China's metallurgical industry has continued to make progress in spite of cuts in projected iron and steel output targets and in energy supply and has overfulfilled this year's production plans. By 31 December, the industry had produced a total of 35.6 million tons of steel, more than 26.6 million tons of steel products, some 34 million tons of pig iron and 31.73 million tons of coke. This year's production plan for 10 kinds of nonferrous metals has been overfulfilled by 11 percent. The output of gold also shows a considerable increase.

As a result of readjustment, the product mix of the metallurgical industry is now changed. There is now an unlimited supply of small-sized steel products, wire rods, welded pipes, casement section steel, iron wire, iron nails and other products on the market. The output of steel sheets and strip steel in 1981 also shows an increase of 22 percent over 1980. At the same time, huge quantities of steel products produced by various iron and steel enterprises are used in the manufacturing of bicycles, sewing machines, clocks and wristwatches, television sets, washing machines and five other types of durable consumer goods. Some kinds of steel products are now directly supplied to the rural areas to serve the peasants' everyday needs.

For example, structural steel designed by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company for the rural areas in northern China has been well received by the masses. At present, this company has signed contracts with rural areas to produce more than 11 million tons of structural steel, which are sufficient for building 100,000 square meters of houses in the rural areas.

This year, we have witnessed an increase in the variety of steel products and an improvement of their quality. We have successfully trial-produced 1,500 new products and are able to mass produce more than 30 types of steel products, such as shipbuilding sheets, spiral steel bars and high-speed tool steel, according to international standards. In addition, 86 iron and steel products have been assessed as quality products of the state and of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Among these products, two have won the gold award and eight the silver award. The shipbuilding sheets produced by the No 1 plant of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company have won the recognition of international ship classification societies and oceangoing liners built with sheets produced by this plant have been delivered.

This year, China exported nearly \$1 billion worth of metallurgical products. Since its inauguration in 1980, the National Metallurgical Products Import and Export Corporation under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has made considerable progress in its export business and also a good start in the export of technology and services. This year, China has signed more than 50 engineering and service contracts with Nigeria, Singapore, the United States, France, the Philippines and other countries. The blast furnace coal dust blowing technology and the top-burning hot-blast stove of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company have been exported to Britain and Luxembourg respectively as patented metallurgical technologies.

XINHUA URGES DEVELOPMENT OF PACKING INDUSTRY

OW062000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 6 Jan 82

["XINHUA Reporter's Commentary: 'It Is Very Necessary To Vigorously Develop the Packing Industry'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA) -- The packing industry is a new industry that has been developed step by step with the development of the society's commodity economy. Commodity packing has become an integral part of commodity production in the modernized process of production. Commodity packing plays the roles of protecting and beautifying commodities, facilitating commodity circulation, promoting sales and providing convenience to customers.

Our country's packing industry already has certain foundations. As we understand, there are more than 2,500 packing enterprises of independent accounting at and above the county level throughout the country with 540,000 workers and staff members engaging in packing work, and the total output value reached some 6,440 million yuan in 1980. These enterprises have done much work. However, our country's packing industry on the whole is still a weak link in the national economy, and commodity packing is still very backward. According to the estimates of the departments concerned, the national economic losses caused by inadequate packing reaches approximately 10 billion yuan every year.

For example, the total number of glass bottles produced throughout the country reached some 1.15 million dun in 1980. Due to the use of simple and crude gunny bags in transporting and packing as well as to improper ways of loading and unloading, some 100,000 dun of these bottles were damaged, thereby causing losses of some 40 million yuan. For the same reasons, more than 1 million boxes of plate glass, which is in very short supply on the domestic market, are damaged every year.

Why is our country's packing industry so backward? The main reasons are:

1. The departments concerned have long failed to attach importance to the development of the packing industry.
2. No competition exists among enterprises as a result of the policy of state monopoly in purchasing and marketing that has been implemented for years.

3. The policy of seclusion pursued for years has caused us to become ill-informed. While foreign countries have made great developments in commodity packing, we have stuck to convention and remained content with the old ways and technology of packing.

In developing the packing industry, it is most important to improve our ideological understanding. It has been borne out by practice that once we attach ideological importance to the packing industry, favorable economic results can be achieved with not too much investment. In addition, much specific work has to be done. For example, unified leadership and planning in the packing industry has to be strengthened and unchecked development avoided; production of raw materials for packing has to be developed; new packing technology has to be developed; new packing technology has to be adopted; and components of packing materials have to be improved by adopting compound bags, boxes and bottles that are extensively used internationally to replace straw ropes, gunny bags, wooden boxes and other materials made of paper in packing commodities. It is also necessary to vigorously promote technical reforms and renewal of equipment of packing enterprises step by step and bring the role of the existing enterprises into full play. In this way, we can change the backwardness of our country's packing industry as soon as possible.

YANG SHANGKUN AT PLA EQUIPMENT MEETING

OW051337 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] All PLA units have undertaken equipment maintenance tasks in the past 2 years. This has markedly improved serviceability of all types of equipment, thereby guaranteeing the fulfillment of war preparedness and training missions. In order to sum up and exchange experience, commend the advanced and further promote the equipment maintenance work in the future, the PLA General Staff and General Logistics Departments recently called an all-army conference on equipment management work. Vice Premier Zhang Aiping, who addressed the conference, called on all commanders and fighters to concern themselves with the equipment maintenance work, strengthen the management of equipment and give active support to scientific research and production departments so as to jointly strive for the development of advanced weapons.

A circular issued by the PLA General Staff, Political and Logistics Departments was read at the closing ceremony this afternoon. The circular commends 23 advanced units which have excelled in equipment maintenance work.

Leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission and the PLA General Staff Department Yang Shangkun and Yang Dezhi attended the closing ceremony and presented silk banners to the advanced units. Yang Yong gave a speech at the closing ceremony.

LI YAOWEN ADDRESSES NAVY YOUTH WORK MEETING

OW030434 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The PLA Navy held a youth work meeting 21 to 28 December to exchange experience on promoting the socialist spiritual civilization. At the meeting, 23 units and persons introduced their advanced deeds and experience of learning from Lei Feng and promoting spiritual civilization. Li Yaowen, political commissar of the navy, and Liu Daosheng, first deputy commander of the navy, spoke at the meeting. Li Yaowen called for the navy to promote spiritual civilization with concrete actions, at all times and in a systematic way. He called for integrating the tasks of all units with the ideological reality of the naval units while fulfilling all tasks.

WORK OF LEGAL ADVISORY OFFICES REVIEWED

OW022050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA) -- According to the statistics of the Ministry of Justice, more than 1,400 legal advisory offices have been set up throughout China with more than 5,500 lawyers, plus more than 1,300 part-time lawyers. Lawyers associations have been formed in 11 provinces and municipalities.

The "provisional regulations governing the work of lawyers of the PRC" adopted at the 15th session of the NPC Standing Committee on 26 August 1980 will be formally implemented as of 1 January 1982. This is China's first decree on the lawyer system. In getting prepared for the implementation of this regulation, all localities have, in the past 1 year and more, formed a contingent of lawyers while conducting lawyers' business. According to incomplete statistics from 25 provinces and municipalities, from January to September, legal advisory offices in the localities answered more than 366,000 inquiries of the masses regarding legal matters, wrote more than 38,000 legal documents for clients, handled more than 2,400 non-lawsuit cases, took up defense work in more than 32,700 criminal cases and acted as agents in more than 4,300 civil cases. The Shaoxing municipal legal advisory office in Zhejiang Province, which has only 3 lawyers, has in the past 1 year and more, handled 54 cases of disputes in economic contracts involving more than 627,000 yuan. It recovered more than 324,000 yuan of payment for goods for client units in the 30 cases of disputes that had been settled.

Some legal advisory offices have also assigned lawyers to work as legal advisers of enterprises and establishments and to offer assistance to the hiring units in legal matters related to their business. Since they became the legal advisers of the Nanyang Municipal Daily Groceries Company in Henan Province, the municipal legal advisory office's lawyers have examined economic contracts and found four cases of fraud. In one case, the offender separately defrauded several units of payment for goods totaling 150,000 yuan.

TELEVISION DRAMA ART COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

OW051103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, the television drama art committee has been formally established under the Ministry of Culture in order to keep pace with the daily increasing needs of cultural life among the masses of people. The committee held its first meeting this morning with Vice Minister of Culture Chen Huangmei in the chair.

All comrades present at the meeting discussed the committee's policies and tasks and unanimously pointed out that following the development of television, television drama has become the most modernized and popular mass art and is being promoted in our country at a very fast pace. Therefore, television dramas should make greater contributions to the building of a spiritual civilization with high degree of socialism. The television drama art committee must stand firm in serving the people, resolutely follow the orientation of serving socialism, adhere to the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, coordinate the activities of television drama creation, strengthen and better organize the creative forces in the fields of drama, film and literature, and make full use of the positive factors in all fields to vigorously develop the creation of television drama.

The newly formed committee is headed by Jin Shan [6855 1472] with Zhao Xun, Situ Huimin and Li Lianqing as deputy heads.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES BEIJING'S COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW061916 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA) -- At the report meeting of Beijing's graduating college students held on 5 January, Vice Premier Bo Yibo, on behalf of the State Council extended congratulations to this year's nearly 270,000 college graduates throughout the country and expressed the hope that they would happily take up their work posts and face the new militant tasks in order to make their due contributions to the socialist modernization.

Swarming into the Great Hall of the People in high spirits, the capital's more than 12,000 college graduates for this year attended the report meeting together with over 200 representatives of the college graduates from some of Tianjin's colleges and universities. Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang presided over the report meeting.

Vice Premier Bo Yibo said the political mentality and cultural knowledge of the this years college graduates in the capital and the whole country is relatively good. Your assumption of the work posts means a new force for the motherland's four modernizations. Great undertakings are awaiting you, and the state and people are greeting and welcoming you!

After expounding on the situation of still better political stability and unity and the continued turn of the economic situation for the better, Jiang Nanxiang expressed a five-point hope for this year's college graduates:

1. It is necessary to uphold the four basic principles and not to waver under any circumstances or in the face of any storms. Some time ago, a trend of thought of bourgeois liberalism occurred in society which rejected the four basic principles. In the course of the struggle against this erroneous trend of thought, college students had a good showing. This speaks for their fine political quality. It is hoped that they will continue to maintain the correct political orientation. Under the influence of this erroneous trend of thought, a very small number of students had some ideas that did not conform to the four basic principles. It is hoped that they will be corrected through criticism and self-criticism. After taking up work posts, this year's graduates must continue to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies.
2. It is necessary to go deep into reality and persist in combining theory with reality. All graduates must make up their minds to perform great tasks and become useful by going to the basic-level units to undergo tests. If they do not go to the grassroots units for practicing and steeling, the knowledge they have gained thus far will not be well-rounded. They should pay attention to keeping in touch with reality regardless of the posts they take up. You have learned much during your years in college. However, your knowledge is mostly book-knowledge; you lack the experience practice gives. Only the knowledge acquired from combining theory with practice is well-rounded knowledge. From now on, you must continue to persist in studying while simultaneously spending more time and energy in acquiring the ability to combine theory with reality so as to learn to do your work and handle and solve practical problems. Only then can you be steeled into useful talents for building socialism.
3. It is necessary to modestly learn from the masses of workers and from comrades who have practical experience or are learned. After taking up your work posts, you must adopt an attitude of being courteous, industrious, modest and eager to learn so as to become one with the workers and peasants. You must conduct investigation and study very well, conscientiously delve into vocational work and pay attention to studying new situations and problems. You must sincerely ask other comrades for advice whenever you face something you do not understand.
4. It is necessary to continue your revolutionary vigor and the spirit of seeking truth from facts, which are characteristic of young people after all. The party Central Committee has called on the whole party and the people of the whole country to spur themselves to build up "two civilizations," and all fronts are taking effective measures, improving their work and enhancing their efficiency through enlivening themselves. Taking up your work posts you should bring with you the young people's revolutionary vigor so as to add new blood and strength. You must face all sorts of possible problems with an attitude of seeking truth from facts. Roads are by no means even. If only you rely on the party and the masses, uphold the truth and correct mistakes, you can certainly find correct solutions to problems step by step. Young men should have even greater confidence in the bright prospects.

5. It is hoped that each person will make good arrangements for his daily life. You simply cannot expect that everything at your work posts has been perfectly arranged. Difficulties and hardships still prevail in some places, and you must be mentally prepared to a sufficient degree. At the same time, it is hoped that everyone will keep physically fit so as to maintain vigor and stamina.

In his speech, Vice Premier Bo Yibo also mentioned some expectations of the leadership at all levels. He said this year's graduates are the new force for the socialist modernization, and the party and government are placing great hopes on them. Here, on behalf of the State Council, I call on the leadership at all levels to show sincere concern for, train well and correctly use this year's college graduates and prepare adequate conditions for their work, study, daily life and other matters.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, and responsible persons of the central departments and committees concerned, the Beijing municipal departments concerned and the capital's institutes of higher learning were present at the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY GUIDING LITERATURE, ART

HK250640 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Yue Ping [1471 1627]: "Literary and Art Commentary Is an Important Method for the Party To Lead Literature and Art"]

[Text] What method should the party adopt in order to lead literature and art? This is a question which needs to be seriously studied. Both positive and negative experiences over the past 32 years and the party's experience in leading literature and art for a even longer period of time have shown that unfolding correct literary and art commentary is an effective method for the party to lead literature and art. That is to say, the party organizations must be good at making use of the mechanisms of reasoning, discussion and guidance to analyze the literary and art situation, implement the literary and art policies, guide literary and art orientation, assist writers and artists to correctly assess their literary and art works, sum up experiences in creating, probe the rules governing literature and art, improve both the level of thinking and the standard of art as well as to help readers enhance their ability to appreciate literary and art works. Thus, the prosperity and development of the socialist literary and art cause on a healthy path will be speeded up.

Adopting the method of literary and art commentary to lead literature and art is decided by the characteristics of literature and art itself and the rules governing its development.

As a kind of ideology, literature and art is a product of the reflections of social life in the minds of the people. The right and wrong in art is a matter of the people's thinking. Similar to right and wrong in the ideological phenomena of philosophy, social sciences and so on, it can only be clearly distinguished through discussions and contentions. However, as a special realm of ideology, literature and art is different from philosophy and social sciences. Philosophers and social scientists elucidate their own ideas and views through conception and by means of reasoning and inference. While writers and artists realize certain sentiments, ideals and thoughts by means of collecting and summarizing phenomena in life and by means of creating artistic figures and images. Therefore, the right or wrong, the correctness or erroneousness, the beauty or disgracefulness, good or bad of the literary and art works and its ideological and political trends can only be explicitly exposed by means of analyzing its artistic images. The history of the development of literature and art and many facts in actual life have shown that literary and art commentary is a complicated matter. This is not only because literature and art have their own characteristics, but also that literary and art works exert extensive influence in society. People with different outlooks, political tendencies, ideas, levels of appreciation, temperaments and interests will have different understandings of the same work.

The differences are usually very great and can even be antagonistic. Such differences in understanding cannot be overcome merely by administrative orders and simple conclusions. Only by discussions and contentions and criticism and counter-criticism can we gradually distinguish right and wrong.

Since literature and art is a creative endeavor, we not only demand that it possess correct political and ideological contents, but also demand perfect artistic forms which enable the works to have artistic appeal. This is a question that can never be solved by means of administrative measures. Only by comparing and encouraging competition between different styles, forms and approaches and through mutual examination among the people and the drawing of experiences from others can literature and art be developed.

Proceeding from these characteristics of literature and art, we should consciously sum up and develop the method for leading literature and art. Out of good intentions, some leaders neglect the special rules governing literature and art and make excessive use of administrative measures, devising simple regulations and adjudications to direct creations. Practice has proved that this is not an effective method. Adopting such a method to lead literature and art creates unnecessary interferences therewith. Realization of party leadership over literature and art is not only false, but the development and prosperity of literature and art is also restricted.

On the other hand, we should not one-sidedly stress the characteristics of literature and art and absolute freedom of writers and artists to create, or adopt a laissez-faire attitude. Our literature and art is an inseparable part of the party's cause and is an important aspect in building socialist spiritual civilization. It must uphold the orientation of serving the people and socialism. Pernicious influences of various old ideologies still exist, as does the influence of the ideology of the exploiting class. The party must adopt various methods to help writers and artists understand the nature of society amid the complicated phenomena in life and master the correct orientation toward history. If we do not realize this point and adopt a laissez-faire attitude, the results will not be good, as past practice has proved.

How can we achieve a situation in which we neither impose excessive restrictions nor adopt a laissez-faire attitude? Methodically speaking, the important measure is to lead and push forward the launching of correct literary and art commentary. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "Regarding the right and wrong in science and art, we should maintain a prudent attitude and encourage free discussions; we should not recklessly jump to conclusions. We think that we will enable science and art to develop more smoothly by adopting such an attitude."

The history of the development of literature and art also shows that literary and art creation and literary and art commentary are linked. Prosperity in literary and art creation usually brings about the development of literary and art commentary. On the other hand, literary and art commentary exerts great influence on literary and art creation. The relationship between literary and art commentary and literary and art creation in fact reflects the relationship between the theories and practice of literature and art. As a proletarian ruling party, our party should simultaneously master this method of literary and art commentary and make use of Marxist theories to analyze the literary and art phenomena, guide literary and art creation and push forward the incessant advancement of socialist literature and art.

Making use of the method of literary and art commentary to lead literature and art primarily demands a correct understanding of literary and art commentary. Whether it is called "literary and art commentary" or "literary and art criticism," they have the same meaning, making use of the Marxist views and scientific methods to analyze literary and art works and literary and art phenomena. It is a kind of science. It is a scientific activity which carries out analyses and studies into certain literary and art works and then make judgments and evaluations. Some writers and readers become frightened and worried whenever they hear about the unfolding of literary and art criticism, thinking that labels will be put on them again.

Because of this, some leaders also worry a lot and hesitate, not daring to encourage or push literary and art criticism forward. The emergence of such a situation is not surprising at all because literary and art criticism attacked labels in the past. Therefore the tendency of downplaying literary and art criticism arose as a consequence of a leftist mistake. Currently, we must turn chaos into order, eliminate the people's doubts and misunderstandings on this issue, restore the original visage of literary and art criticism and restore scientific and active literary and art criticism.

Lu Xun said, "The task of a critic includes not only weeding but also irrigation and cultivation." His counsel should serve as an important principle for us to use in carrying out literary and art criticism. First, we should take a clear-cut stand to wage criticism against works which contain mistakes or erroneous tendencies. But, in criticizing, we must keep a practical and realistic attitude, avoid going beyond the appropriate limits, and convince the criticized by reasoning; no perfunctory practices and exaggerations are allowed. In waging criticism, our purpose is not to attack others but to sum up experiences and improve the standard of creativity. Second, there should be praise as well as critical comment. In the literary and art field in our country, good and relatively good works always play a leading role, while unhealthy and bad works are few. We must enthusiastically and vigorously support and commend fine works and foster the spirit of certain writers and artists who work hard to probe and are bold in making innovations in the portrayal of a socialist new people. We must also sum up experiences in a truth-seeking way to speed up the prosperity of literary and art creations. In short, there are two correct ways to help our literature and art prosper. First, we must carry out criticism without sticking labels on others; second, we must give praise, but must oppose the vulgar practice of unprincipled flattery. Since we allow commentary, we must encourage people to carry out discussions and allow people to air their individual views. Simultaneously, we must allow counter criticism, contentions and explanations. We must uphold truth and correct mistakes in the course of discussion, investigation and contention, enabling the people to distinguish in their minds between the true, the good and the beautiful and the false, the evil and the ugly.

It is necessary to adopt the mass line in order to launch literary and art commentary. Marx said: "The people have historically been the sole judges of whether or not writers are 'qualified.'" This is a fundamental point of view which must be affirmed in leading literature and art.

Whether or not a work is popular among the masses or is affirmed by them is the most important criterion in judging whether the work is successful or not. In adopting the mass line, the most important thing is to listen to the opinions of the broad masses and draw relatively complete and systematic conclusions after summing up and studying their scattered and unsystematic opinions, discarding the dross and keeping the essential. We should not oversimplify this question or promote one-sided approaches. We should not merely take the phenomena or the temporary box-office value and the opinion of the minority into consideration. We must analyze the nature of works and their roles and influences on the broad masses, and see whether they are conducive or harmful to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The mass line that we talk about here is the mass line under the leadership of the party and Marxism; it does not mean tailing behind certain people.

There are thousands and thousands of theorists, critics, writers and artists who possess knowledge and skills of literature and art. They are an important contingent of criticism on which we should rely. Of course, we should see that they are integrated with the masses and absorb nourishment from them. The problem at present is that generally speaking, the level of this contingent is not very high and it is not able to meet the needs of the times. We should provide them with meticulous education and training so that they can become literary and art critics who uphold the proletarian stand, have a relatively high Marxist theoretical level and have a broad knowledge of literature and art and a keen understanding of literature and art.

In order to lead literature and art with literary and art commentary, we should also encourage our leading cadres, including secretaries of party committees, directors of propaganda departments and so on, to personally take a hand in literary and art commentary. Our theorists should also extend their brush strokes to the field of literature and art. They should make Marxist theoretical analyses of current literary and art works and phenomena. In the history of the proletarian revolution, many leading figures were at once great politicians, thinkers, theorists and great literary and art critics. In our party, Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi and so on, all possessed this characteristic. The party's leading cadres and theorists' direct participation in literary and art commentary will help raise the level of commentary. This is a matter of utmost importance and should never be regarded as not essential or an added burden. We must make more efforts in order to equip ourselves with the ability to engage in literary and art commentary. Besides mastering the basic skills of Marxism, we should also make efforts in two aspects: One is to carry out investigations on literary and art phenomena and works at all times and in all countries, especially those of our times. Only by proceeding from analyzing concrete literary and art phenomena and works can we assess the development of literature and art and acquire the minimum right to speak. The other is to study and master Marxist theories on literature and art and meticulously observe the rules governing literature and art. Although we must admit the fact that it is not at all an easy task to become an expert who leads literature and art, we cannot disregard it as something mysterious and unattainable.

As leaders in literature and art, we should establish a good work style and establish an equal and comradely relationship with writers and artists. We must take Comrade Zhou Enlai's deeds as examples, enthusiastically show concern for, help and support the work of writers and artists, make friends with writers and artists and learn from them. Whenever we encounter difficulties, we should carry out discussions with writers and artists to exchange opinions and seek mutual understanding.

At the forum on scriptwriting which was conducted at the beginning of last year, party leaders and writers and artists gathered together, carried out discussions and reached unanimous agreement on a series of questions in relation to certain works and to literature and art as a whole. At this year's national ideological front forum, practical, reasonable, friendly and analytical criticisms were carried out against "Unrequited Love," all of which has been affirmed by the majority of the people, including the broad masses of writers and artists. All this illustrates how the party makes use of literary and art commentary to lead literature and art. In the future, we must make greater efforts to make appropriate use of the method of literary commentary and thus raise the party's leadership over literature and art to a higher level.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

HK301424 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 24, 16 Dec 81 pp 8-10

[Commentator's article: "Consolidate the Achievements, Make Steady Progress"]

[Text] In his report at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang stated that we have made outstanding achievements in economic readjustment, and our national economy has embarked on a path of steady growth. This is a major success.

Last December, when the CCP Central Committee made the important policy decision of carrying out further economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability, some people at home and abroad doubted whether this goal could be attained. Now, after 1 year's efforts, we can all see that our goal has been attained, and the overall political and economic situation is much better than anticipated.

This is mainly manifested in: 1) the lively and vigorous political situation of stability and unity which has been further consolidated and developed. This is a prerequisite for ensuring smooth economic construction; 2) elimination within a very short period of time of serious financial deficits and achievement of a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure. On the whole, the goal of economic stability has been basically attained; 3) a most favorable situation whereby agriculture is taking the lead and in the ascendant and a situation whereby agriculture is promoting industry and commerce; 4) readjustment, reorganization and certain reforms are developing in depth and width and the relationships between various components has become more and more harmonious. The successes we have scored have clearly proved that the policy decision of the CCP Central Committee is entirely correct. At the same time, they have also proved that our socialist system has tremendous superiority and that it can overcome any difficulty by utilizing its inherent strength. Without the socialist system, it would have been impossible for us to score these striking successes within such a short time.

In his report, Comrade Zhao Ziyang also stated: "Although we have scored striking successes in economic readjustment in the past year, it should be noted that the latent dangers in our national economy have not been completely eliminated. The basic balance between revenue and expenditure this year is not yet a stable one because it has been achieved mainly by curtailing financial outlays. Therefore, more arduous work is needed for a fairly long period to enable us to maintain basic financial and credit balances, increase the production of consumer goods to keep pace with rising purchasing power and to keep prices essentially stable so that the economy can develop harmoniously and the financial and economic situation can take a fundamental turn for the better." This is a practical assessment based on facts. According to this assessment, we earnestly should still implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading all our economic work.

Practice has shown that the tasks of economic readjustment and economic restructuring are much more arduous than we thought. For example, in readjustment, we have to further adjust the proportional relationships between industry and agriculture, between light and heavy industry, and between accumulation and consumption. We also have to adjust the structure of products, technology, enterprises and organizations and to adjust industrial composition and economic composition in order to rationalize the economic structure. Therefore, the contents of readjustment are much more extensive than we thought. In restructuring the economic system, including an overall restructuring of the forms of ownership, the forms of planning and management, the forms of operation and the distribution forms in agriculture, industry and finance, there are many theoretical and practical problems to study and solve. We lack experience in this respect and can only advance steadily. It should be noted that as far as economic structure is concerned, with the development of readjustment in depth and width, the characteristics of restructuring become more and more apparent and restructuring and readjustment will promote each other and finally merge together. In 1979, we planned to complete the readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading of the national economy within 3 years. Now it seems that 5 more years or so are needed to fulfill this task.

Putting forth the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading resulted in a fundamental change in the guiding policy for our country's economic construction. This is a matter that affects the overall situation and concerns the state's long-term interests. We must raise our consciousness of this matter and adopt effective measures to eliminate all factors that cause instability, to consolidate our achievements and, on this basis, to strive for steady progress and the healthy development of the national economy. At present, we can clearly see the general development of our country's economic construction at the present stage and for the future.

After making readjustments for the past 2 years and especially in the past year, the proportional relationships between industry and agriculture, between light and heavy industry and between accumulation and consumption has been changing from serious disproportion to harmony, and the whole national economy has embarked on a path of steady development. Within the next 5 years or so, if we can properly further readjust the economic structure, and at the same time, gradually carry out an overall restructuring of the economic management system, it is certain that our national economy will embark on a new path suited to our country's national conditions, with a more appropriate speed, with better economic results and with more real benefits for the people. To advance steadily this way may seem slower, but in fact this is not. As long as we can really gain a firm foothold, accumulate strength and lay down a good foundation for the next stage, the "staying power" in the development of our country's national economy will be greater and greater. It can be anticipated that the speed of development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be higher than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The speed of development in the 10 years that follow may be even higher. By the last decade of this century, there will be a great opportunity for us to initiate a new period of vigorous economic development. By that time, we will proceed again from a new starting point and will certainly join the ranks of the more economically developed countries. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report has already shown us the bright prospects. We must have this lofty aspiration. We must have full faith, go all out, have a down-to-earth work style and advance steadily. We must establish a strategic approach to long-term construction and attain our magnificent goal step by step. In this, the theory of quick victory, pessimism and despondence have no place.

How should we carry out our economic work at present? Comrade Zhao Ziyang put forth 10 principles for economic construction in his report. The central idea running through these 10 principles is achieving better economic results and this is the crux if our national economy is to embark on a new path. Centering round this point, in agriculture, we must rely on correct policies and on science. We must adhere unwaveringly to the path of socialist collectivization and public ownership of land and other basic means of production and adhere unwaveringly to the system of production responsibility in a collective agricultural economy. This will not be changed for a long time to come. In industry, we must give prominence to the development of consumer goods industries and further adjust the service orientation of heavy industry so that the production of the two major categories -- the production of the means of production and the production of the means of subsistence -- can develop harmoniously. In the whole national economy, we must strengthen the energy industry and transportation so as to coordinate the mining industry with the processing industry. At the same time, we must carry out technical reforms step by step in key units and make maximum use of existing enterprises. In the economic system, we must actively and safely carry out all-round restructuring step by step. We must have a correct understanding of the relationship between a planned economy and regulation by the market mechanism and handle it correctly. In particular, we must carry out all-round consolidation and necessary restructuring of existing enterprises by stages and in groups. We must put into practice and perfect the economic responsibility system step by step and in a planned way. In building a spiritual civilization, we must develop education, science, culture, literature, art, health work and physical culture more extensively and quickly. We must raise the scientific and cultural levels of all working people, strengthen the development of intellectual sources and give full play to the role of science and technology in the national economy. In the people's livelihood, we must proceed from the concept of everything for the people and make overall arrangements for economic construction and the people's livelihood. Gradual improvement in the people's livelihood must be based on the growth of production, and it should not exceed the rate of increase in labor productivity. In relations with foreign countries, we must persist in the open-door policy, develop economic contacts and cooperation with other countries in the world and increase our capacity for self-reliance. In finance, we must pay special attention to creating wealth, accumulating wealth and utilizing wealth.

We must carefully maintain the balance between state revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments. In addition, we must also correct unhealthy trends in the socioeconomic field, struggle against criminal activities which sabotage economic construction, carry out restructuring of administrative organs, starting with the State Council, and so on. These 10 principles sum up the positive and negative experiences of economic work in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, embody many important ideas about economic construction put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong, reflect the new situations and new experiences in our country's socialist construction, and manifest positive results by bringing order out of chaos in the guiding ideology for economic work. Our country is a developing country; moreover, it is a developing socialist country. Our economic construction must be suited to our country's national conditions. We must blaze a path of socialist construction which has the characteristics of our country. That these 10 principles have been put forth, shows precisely that our party's understanding of our country's national conditions and the laws of socialist construction is deepening. We believe that these principles will play a long-term guiding role and a tremendous driving role in our country's future economic construction, and they will continuously develop and improve in the course of practice. We must earnestly implement these guiding principles in the practical work of all localities and all sectors.

The road is clear and the policy has been formulated. At present, an important matter is that the broad masses of cadres should maintain their revolutionary spirit, improve their methods of work and work style and do all their work well. The key link for doing our work well is to carry out better investigations and studies. Only when we are clear about the situation can we have strong determination and correct methods.

As early as 1962, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Viewed from the whole party, our knowledge of socialist construction is quite inadequate. For a period of time to come, we should accumulate experiences, study hard, gradually deepen our understanding of it through practice and become clear about its laws. We must make painstaking efforts and earnestly carry out investigations and studies on it." ("A Speech Delivered at an Enlarged Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee") Since then, nearly 20 years have passed and great changes have taken place in our country. Yet this speech of Comrade Mao Zedong is still of great guiding significance to us. Today, we are carrying out the modernization of our country and we are faced with many complicated problems that demand immediate investigations, studies and solutions. Practical experience in past years has proved that if we adhere to the work style of seeking truth from facts and carrying out investigations, we can solve problems we encounter more smoothly and we can make swift progress in all our work. On the other hand, if we slacken investigative work, are content with reading reports and listening to reports, pick up hearsay knowledge and make cursory observation even when we investigate, and make judgments and decisions on the basis of some materials that are one-sided and not in conformity with facts, deviations and mistakes are bound to occur in our work.

When we say maintaining our revolutionary spirit, we mainly mean that we should arduously study new situations, solve new problems, look for new methods and make new breakthroughs. We must improve our methods of work and work style, and must advocate making repeated investigations and repeated verifications, thinking on one's own and making judgments on one's own. Many leading comrades have already set an example for us in this respect. Both Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang spend much time each year going deep into the reality of life and earnestly making investigations.

The 10 principles for construction put forth by Comrade Zhao Ziyang this time are precisely based on systematic and thorough investigations. Therefore, we find them very agreeable and in conformity with reality. What excuse can other comrades working on different fronts give for not going deeply into the forefront to make thorough investigations, to understand the constantly changing objective situations and to solve the various practical problems facing us?

In addition to investigations frequently carried out by leading comrades and the broad masses of cadres at different levels within the scope of their own work, we should also arrange, in a planned way, for theoretical workers, people doing practical work and scientific and technological work in specialized fields to carry out systematic and thorough investigations of important problems in our country's construction, to make analyses and draw scientific conclusions on various economic policy decisions, economic plans and economic measures and endeavor to make our policy decisions, plans and measures conform better with reality and make them more effective.

Strategically we are revolutionary optimists, but tactically we must attach importance to difficulties, analyze them and find ways to overcome them one by one. If we keep up our revolutionary spirit, seek truth from facts, pay attention to studying new situations and continuously solve new problems, we will certainly overcome all difficulties and advance toward new victories.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU RECOUNTS TIANJIN VISIT

OW060234 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] On his way home from Beijing in December last year, Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, went to Tianjin to learn from its experience. He was warmly received by the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government. Comrade Zhang Jingfu heard briefings by responsible comrades of the Tianjin Municipal Technical Committee, the municipal textiles bureau and the municipal import-export committee. In addition to visiting the printing and dyeing, knitting, woolen textile and clothing factories in Tianjin, he also visited a business street and two new residential districts.

On his return to Hefei, Comrade Zhang Jingfu made a report on his trip to Tianjin at a meeting of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee. He said: Tianjin Municipality has been pursuing the work in these areas persistently and in a down-to-earth way in the past several years and has made tremendous achievements in all fields. Tianjin has many excellent experiences from which we can learn. For example, its textile industry has decided to improve the structure of its products in five areas: producing for export instead of limiting to the domestic market, shifting from cotton textile to polyester production, increasing the width of cloth, improving the quality of products and the finer weave of cloth. He said equipment and techniques can be introduced selectively by taking advantage of foreign investment. The experience of Tianjin Vice Mayor Wang Guangying in running commerce in a coordinated way, in democratic consultation, in making decisions after three visits and in distributing housing in a rational manner and so forth, can serve us as a reference.

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES ANHUI WEDDING CEREMONY

OW050117 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Today is New Year's Day 1982. While people are bidding farewell to the old year, ushering in the new and joyfully celebrating New Year's Day, some 300 young couples of Anhui Province are holding a ceremonious and warm group wedding ceremony. This group wedding ceremony was jointly sponsored by the office of the provincial CYL committee, the office of the provincial youth federation and the editorial department of ANHUI QINGNIAN BAO.

Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and military organs Zhang Jingfu, Zhou Zijian, Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Zhen), Ma Changyan, Ying Yiquan, Yang Chengzong, Hu Tan, Meng Jiaqin, Yang Jike, Wang Zenong, Cheng Yetang, (Fang Mingyuan), (Hu Yi), Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin and (Yang Yongliang) as well as public figures from all circles in the province came specially to extend their warm greetings to the young couples attending the group wedding.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Hu Kaiming, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Comrade (Wang Qing), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, were respectively the first, second and third chief witnesses at the ceremony. Comrade Zhang Jingfu delivered a speech. His passionate words fully expressed his concern and care for the younger generation.

At the ceremony, the young men and women being married also adopted a letter of appeal addressed to CYL members and young people of the province. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP committees attending the ceremony, as well as the masters of ceremonies, gave the bridegrooms and brides group wedding souvenirs.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN STRESSES SERVING THE CITIES

OWO50153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 3 Jan (XINHUA) -- Making use of his holiday on 2 January, Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, went to visit commune members in suburban Fuzhou in the morning. He exhorted the cadres of Jianxin commune, saying peasants in the countryside should cherish the honor of serving the cities. They should strive for prosperity on the basis of serving the cities. That is, prosperity for the peasants and service for the cities must go hand in hand.

Comrade Xiang Nan praised the commune members of Jianxin commune for their achievements in past years. He said that like other suburban communes, Jianxin commune has laid stress on how to better serve the city. Suburban areas are generally different from rural areas. The goal of suburban areas is to render service to cities. Presently, many cities have a short supply of vegetables. Suburban areas, therefore, must give priority to the production of vegetables, followed by meat, fowl, eggs, milk and fruit. Of course they must not abandon efforts to grow flowers and trees. Nevertheless, they must pool their efforts on the former. In the future, the suburban communes and production brigades shall be judged by their contributions to the production of vegetables, meat, fowl, eggs, milk and fruit. Like rural areas in general, suburban Fuzhou must gradually turn its efforts to scientific and technological researches after developing various forms of stable and satisfactory production responsibility systems, Comrade Xiang Nan stressed.

JIANGXI ENTERTAINS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS 4 JAN

OWO60544 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] An evening gathering was held at Jiangxi theater in Nanchang municipality on 4 January to comfort the Taiwan compatriots and relatives of those who are now still in Taiwan during the celebration of the 1982 Spring Festival in Jiangxi Province. Several plays were performed by the art troupes of Jiangxi and Nanchang, illustrating the people's hopes for the motherland's reunification and family reunion, as well as the achievements made in Jiangxi Province since the founding of new China. Filled with jubilation, many compatriots from Taiwan province gave a performance of the Gaoshan dance, a native dance of a Taiwan mountain tribe.

(Wang Wenya), daughter of (Wang Qijin), who now works for the armed forces in Taiwan, turned her thoughts to her father, who has been separated from her for more than 30 years. She read aloud, with emotion, a poem written by herself, entitled "The Desire of Your Daughter." The happy atmosphere of the evening gathering fully demonstrated the Jiangxi people's sincere hope for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the peaceful reunification of China. The evening gathering was attended by 100 Taiwan compatriots, 800 persons who have relatives in Taiwan, and some returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents.

Attending the gathering were also the responsible comrades from the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district, Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee, and the Jiangxi provincial branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, including Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Liu Zhonghou, Wu Ping, Xu Qin, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan, Liu Jianhua, (Wang Yiping), (Lin Yisheng) and (Sun Zhenqing). They extended Spring Festival greetings to the Taiwan compatriots and those who have relatives in Taiwan.

A videotape of the gathering will be projected to the army men and people in Taiwan and Jiangxi by the Jiangxi provincial television station during Spring Festival celebrations.

HEBEI COMMENTATOR URGES CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK260354 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Destroy the Theory of 'Being Consistently Correct,' Do a Good Job of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Recently, in its instruction in response to a report, the CCP Central Committee pointed out that the work in Hebei Province can be done better and can surpass that of the advanced if the spirit of the two work conferences is implemented and developed. This important instruction is a great encouragement to party organizations and the people of our province. It also points out a clear orientation for our province's work. The party organizations and people of our province, who have a glorious tradition, must enthusiastically respond to the Central Committee's call, further do a good job of bringing order out of chaos, heighten our spirits, be united and fight for the promotion of our work in all fields, so as to really make our province one of the most advanced.

The two work conferences mentioned above refer to the conference on the work in Hebei held in Beijing this July by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and the conference on the work of the provincial CCP committee held in September by the provincial CCP committee in accordance with the arrangements by the Central Committee. What is the spirit of these two conferences? To put it briefly, it is drawing a distinction between right and wrong, eliminating differences, enhancing unity and doing a good job through criticism, especially through self-criticism. The former principal leading person in our provincial CCP committee did not recognize, examine and correct the serious "leftist" mistakes he committed and he resisted the party's line mapped out since the third plenary session. Since he left Hebei, we have not taken effective measures to eliminate the "leftist" influence. As a result, the work of setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder in our province has lagged far behind compared with other fraternal provinces. In order to change this backward situation, the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee held the conference on the work in Hebei. At the conference, leading comrades in the Central Committee required the participants to make criticisms of the shortcomings and mistakes in our provincial work, and required several responsible comrades in the provincial CCP committee to make self-criticisms. This correct policy was enthusiastically supported by all who participated and the conference was quite a success. During the first 10 days of September, another work conference was held by the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, in which the spirit of the above-mentioned conference was communicated and several responsible leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee made sincere and earnest self-criticisms. Being greatly influenced by the leading role played by the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee in restoring the party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, responsible comrades in the organizations directly under the provincial CCP committee as well as those in prefectures, municipalities and counties also made self-criticisms on their own initiative while criticizing the serious "leftist" errors of the former principal leading person of the provincial CCP committee, making efforts to solve the main problems of their own districts and units. A large number of cadres have set examples in making criticism and self-criticism, improving work and strengthening unity. As a result of conscientiously implementing the party's policy, there has been a great improvement in the work in our province. Some long-unsettled wrong cases have been appropriately settled; the criticism of the "leftist" ideology and the serious mistakes of the former principal leading person of the provincial CCP committee and the work of bringing order out of chaos have been developed, and the various policies have been implemented; the fine tradition and work style of our party have been restored and carried on; and economic work has been promoted. This is a result of the loving care of the party Central Committee and a positive achievement of implementing the line, policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee through making criticism and self-criticism, overcoming shortcomings and rectifying errors in the light of the spirit of the Yanan rectification movement. This is more proof that criticism and self-criticism is the motive force for various aspects of our work. In order to bring into play the initiative of the party members, cadres and the masses, to strengthen the unity of the party, to change the laxity and weakness of the leadership, to improve our work and to make our revolutionary cause advance continuously, we must appropriately carry out criticism and self-criticism. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: In order to promote our work in all fields, it is necessary to constantly carry out criticism and self-criticism on all fronts and make criticism and self-criticism a motive force in our socialist modernization.

Of course, it is not easy to bring order out of chaos, restore and develop the party's fine traditions, carry out criticism and self-criticism and overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes. Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly pointed out: "At present it is not easy for us to carry out criticism and self-criticism, especially self-criticism." The main obstacle in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, overcoming shortcomings and correcting mistakes is the arrogance of a large number of cadres. One of the expressions of this in our province is that of "being consistently correct." The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP committee is a typical example of this. Although he has left Hebei, his influence still remains, chiefly in the following aspects:

1. "The exception theory." Without fully understanding the seriousness of the "leftist" errors in their own districts and units, some comrades have turned a blind eye to them and are afraid of making self-criticism, saying, "The 'leftist' influence is not serious in my district. The situation here has long been stable and production has been promoted." We should, of course, admit that during the "Great Cultural Revolution," the production in our province was developed. But how was this able to be achieved? It was primarily because of the efforts of the masses of people and the party, not because of the efforts of a certain person. Many facts have shown that it was precisely a result of resisting the "leftist" errors, including the errors of that comrade who posed as "being consistently correct," and persistence in production and work by the masses of people in spite of the pressure put on them by that comrade who posed as "being consistently correct," that the production in our province was developed. We are sure that without the "leftist" influence, more achievements would have been made. We cannot, under any circumstances, attribute the success of the masses and the party to ourselves or make it our "political capital" to show that we are "consistently correct," and use it as a "shield" to reject criticism and self-criticism.
2. Some people still cannot draw a clear distinction between right and wrong, taking "leftist" ideas as the correct ones, and correct ideas as "right-deviationist thinking." These comrades have not yet thoroughly negated the "Great Cultural Revolution." For example, some comrades obviously made "leftist" errors during the "Cultural Revolution," yet they insist that they were "carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line;" they broadened the scope of class struggle, attacked a large number of veteran cadres who held firmly to the truth and created a series of frameups, false charges and wrong cases, yet they refuse to admit it. When they had no other choice but to implement the party's policies under the supervision of the higher authorities, they would tell the falsely charged and wrongly sentenced: "It was right to criticize you in the past, and it is also right to implement policies now to rehabilitate your reputation." They set high production targets, made high estimations of yields, made excessive purchases and dealt with problems without considering local specific conditions, resulting in the disproportion of the economy. Yet, they thought that they had scored great achievements. Some comrades do not even admit there were such problems as "hastily recruiting new members into the party and making hasty promotions," and taking the "three kinds of people" as successors to the revolution. Since there are many muddled ideas in their minds, they are not able to follow the party's policy of setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder. They regard the implementation of the party's policy as a temporary expedient and the beginning of the rectification of the leading bodies as "overdoing it." They reject the criticisms of others and are reluctant to make self-criticism. Thus, they have thrown the work in their localities and units into passivity.
3. Some people have shirked their responsibility and shifted the blame onto the higher authorities. When they are criticized for having created new frameups, false charges and wrong cases by acting in accordance with their own policy, they say they did as they were told by the higher authorities. As a matter of fact, the cause of their mistakes is nothing more than their deviation from the policy of the CCP Central Committee.

Of course, on some questions, the guiding policy of the higher authorities was not correct and affected the work at the lower levels. For this, the CCP Central Committee and CCP committees at the higher levels have already taken responsibility. The problem is that the party committees above the county level in our province must also sum up their experiences and lessons to purify their ideology. If all responsibilities are shirked and the blame shifted to the higher authorities, they will lose a good opportunity for studying. This will be no good to either their work or to themselves. So, we must take an active part in this movement, eliminate the poisonous "leftist" influence and the remnants of factionalism in our minds and really do a good job of setting to right things which have been put into disorder. Only by so doing can we raise our ideological level and change the passive situation of our work.

Some other comrades have distinguished right from wrong under the education of the party and want to examine their mistakes. But they are afraid that people will laugh at them, saying that they are "jumping on the bandwagon" and "changing their views too quickly." Such fears are entirely unnecessary. Party members must be concerned about the truth and not about face-saving. The great majority of the masses are expecting these cadres to progress swiftly. As for that small number of people who laugh at them, we must help them to raise their political consciousness rather than to yield to them and cause ourselves to be divorced from the great majority. If we believe that a change is correct, we must not be hesitant. Practice shows that if the leaders will do this, their work will improve and they will be more warmly supported by the masses. In contrast, if they hesitate or are reluctant to make self-criticism, the result will naturally be their divorce from the great majority of the masses and the stagnation of their work.

During the decade-long internal turmoil of the "Great Cultural Revolution," most cadres could not avoid making mistakes. What should they do now? They should earnestly study the guidelines of the third and the sixth plenary sessions, raise their ideological levels and make earnest self-criticisms. This is the correct attitude. Leading comrades at all levels must set an example in carrying on the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, sum up the lessons of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and greatly raise their ideological levels. This is not for investigating and affixing personal responsibility, but for the four modernizations. Our purpose in doing so is to do a good job of our national economy and of the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Since the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism has, to a certain extent, been restored in our province, our work has also been improved. Under such circumstances, it is all the more necessary for us to carry out the spirit of the two work conferences conscientiously, further carry on the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, do a good job of setting to rights things which have been put into disorder and promote our work in various fields, so as to make our province one of the most advanced.

HEBEI COMMENTATOR ON DEALING WITH ERRING CADRES

HK260640 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Correctly Master the Principles for Dealing With Erring Cadres"]

[Text] Following the intensive development of the work of implementing the policies and readjusting the leading bodies, the problem of how to correctly master the principles for dealing with erring cadres has been placed prominently before us. Our success or failure in solving this problem has a great bearing on the triumphant accomplishment of the historical task of bringing order out of chaos and on uniting the great majority of cadres, mobilizing all positive factors, consolidating and developing the political situation characterized by stability and unity, and building material and spiritual civilization with one heart and one mind.

The principles for dealing with erring cadres have always been major principles of our party. The principles for dealing with cadres who committed errors during the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular are major principles that have a bearing on the overall situation and the long-term interests of the party. Everybody knows that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a political struggle initiated and erroneously led by leaders under given historical conditions and was a long-standing grave error of overall importance. The counterrevolutionary conspirators and careerists such as Lin Biao, Jiang Qiang and her ilk particularly brought serious disaster to our party and state by their sabotage and disturbances. All who experienced the "Great Cultural Revolution" know that it is practically impossible to require our cadres, especially the cadres at their work posts, not to have said a wrong word, done a wrong thing or made an error under the historical conditions at that time. It is for this reason that the CCP Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that there is no distinction between a cadre who was affected and one who was not affected by the leftist errors during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but there are differences in length of time and degree of the effect and the speed at which it was recognized. We should adopt an historical materialist attitude, acknowledge and face up to this objective reality and, with a positive attitude, correct principles, reliable methods and arduous work, solve and deal with the problem well and eliminate the negative consequences the "Great Cultural Revolution" brought to the cadre ranks of our party.

In dealing with erring cadres, there have always been rules in our party. We allow cadres to make mistakes and also allow them to correct their mistakes. It does not matter that one makes mistakes so long as one corrects one's mistakes and, the faster and the more thoroughly the mistakes are corrected, the better. Therefore, the party's general principle in dealing with erring cadres is: "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient," and the method is to conduct criticism and self-criticism. Practice has proved that this is the only correct principle and is also our correct principle today in dealing with cadres who committed errors during the "Great Cultural Revolution." How can we correctly master and carry out this principle? To speak in concrete terms, there are four points: The first is education. In dealing with erring cadres, it is necessary to educate and help them earnestly and patiently, arouse their consciousness and help them to sum up experiences and lessons themselves and make self-criticisms on their own accord. The second is criticism. In regard to those who refuse to acknowledge their errors and assume an incorrect attitude, it is necessary to criticize them in a serious manner and point out their problems frankly without shielding them or yielding to them in any way. The third is readjustment. If they refuse to correct their errors after repeated education and criticism and if the masses have a log of complaints about them, it is necessary to readjust their work properly. This also shows the loving concern and provides education for the cadres because transferring them to another post offers favorable conditions for them to change their ideological understanding, gain the forgiveness and trust of the masses and temper and improve themselves. The fourth is enforcement of discipline. Regarding an extremely small number of cadres who persist in their errors, refuse to obey the decisions of the party organizations and even willfully make trouble, it is necessary to enforce the party's discipline on them. The four points have a basic common precept, namely, starting from the desire for unity, the overall situation of the party's cause and the loving concern for the cadres to attain the two goals of clarifying ideas and uniting the comrades.

It is a pity that, at present, there are still some comrades in our ranks, including some leading comrades, who take great exception to this correct principle. Some people are doubtful of it and a small number of people have even made some very incorrect remarks about it. They regard the criticism and self-criticism initiated and promoted by the party with the aim of summing up historical experiences and lessons, a "settling old accounts" and "persecuting others;" and they regard the proper readjustments and exchanges of a small number of cadres who are unsuitable for their current posts as "striking blows at the activists in the Great Cultural Revolution," and a few individuals simply say something about "persecuting others again now."

The making of these cynical remarks pours cold water on the serious work of implementing the policies and readjusting the leading bodies and gives rise to ideological confusion among some party members and cadres and thus a few comrades engaged in this work become overcautious and irresolute. Some leading comrades even go so far as to make no analysis of the incorrect remarks and let the courage for bringing order out of chaos that has just been aroused cool down again. In order to avoid suspicion of "persecuting others," they give up principles and make no distinction between right and wrong in an attempt to gloss things over and stay on good terms. They dare not warmly educate, on their own initiative, those who should be educated, criticize, with perfect assurance, those that should be criticized and resolutely and decisively readjust those that should be readjusted. This has seriously obstructed the process of bringing order out of chaos ideologically and organizationally.

Conducting criticism, education and readjustment of erring comrades is obviously aimed at caring for the cadres and helping them earnestly and sincerely. So why should some people regard it as "persecuting others?" There are historical reasons, as well as reasons of ideological understanding and those arising from one's viewpoint and world outlook for this state of affairs. Cases of persecuting others indeed have happened in the history of our party, chiefly during the period when the opportunist line of Wang Ming held sway. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the counterrevolutionary conspirators and careerists such as Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and her ilk pushed the whole concept of persecuting others to a new plateau. The former responsible person of the provincial CCP committee also persecuted a large number of cadres during the "Great Cultural Revolution." A few comrades were persecuted to such an extent in the past, that they still have a lingering fear now and are afraid of a repetition of the tragedy of "persecuting others." This frame of mind is understandable. It should be pointed out, however, that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have made very effort to bring order out of chaos and restore the party's fine tradition and work style in every field and in a series of major questions, including the elimination of the scourge of persecuting others. In dealing with people, especially in dealing with cadres who committed errors during the "Great Cultural Revolution," since we have both the positive and negative experiences of the past, we now pay very close attention to eliminating the leftist influence of the past and strongly emphasize the need to study and analyze the historical roots of the mistakes under given historical conditions at that time. That is to say, we should distinguish between right and wrong and clarify thinking. Regarding erring comrades, including the comrades that have committed quite serious errors, it is necessary to adopt a forgiving and tolerant attitude without excessively investigating and affixing personal responsibility. So long as they recognize their mistakes and show in their actions that they have corrected their mistakes, it is most necessary to welcome and encourage them and accord them the same trust. We do not wish to punish the cadres and the number of those that must be punished should be reduced to a minimum. In the process of implementing the policies and readjusting the leading bodies, the work of a small number of cadres has been readjusted, but most of them are normal transfers and exchange and are aimed at letting them "making revolution in different places." We do not put labels on them or punish them, still less dismiss, demote them or expel them from the party. Very obviously, this is fundamentally different from the attack and persecution carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and is also different in nature from the erroneous attitude and ways of doing things adopted by the former responsible person of the provincial CCP committee in dealing with erring cadres. A few comrades who do not have a strong sense of principle or who have been tied with erring cadres in a hundred and one ways appear to be gentle and kind and do not appear to be "persecuting others" when they come out to shield the faults and denounce the criticism carried out of the erring cadres or the readjustment of their work. As a matter of fact, their attitude of indulgence, accommodation and unprincipled protection are in complete violation of the party's correct policy toward erring cadres.

Thus, with the erring cadres' failure to receive education and quickly acknowledge their errors, they not only affect the party's cause adversely but also harm the erring cadres. As for cadres who committed serious errors during the "Great Cultural Revolution," a small number of them make self-criticisms on their own initiative in order to gain the understanding of the masses after the party and the people helped them and arouse their consciousness. They should adopt a positive attitude toward this experience, make a turn ideologically, return to the path of the party's correct line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and keep pace with the onward march of the party and the people. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: We communists should be reasonable and should not be particular about saving face. He exhorted us by saying: "The more you are concerned about saving face, the more you will lose face in the future. Only if you are not afraid of losing face and correct your mistakes earnestly and sincerely by casting aside all considerations of face, will you likely save face in the long run." Facts from numerous units have proved that after the Hebei work conference, a few comrades who committed errors in the past and about whom the masses have a lot of complaints have changed their ideology fairly quickly and make self-criticisms on their own initiative. They are welcomed and well received by the masses and their prestige among the masses is not lower but higher. In contrast, if one who obviously has committed errors conceals his errors obstinately by acting as a hero for fear of criticism and vilifies the help and education of the party organization to him as "persecuting others," he is indeed a muddled comrade and this poses a great danger to him.

Judging from this, we can see that it is necessary to correctly grasp the principles of dealing with erring cadres. In the course of implementing principles and readjusting leading groups, surely we must conduct, for our party members and cadres, reeducation in the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee and in the party's fine tradition and work style. We must conscientiously set to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the ideological field, truly achieve among the broad masses of party members and cadres an ideological unanimity which is based on the principles of the "resolution," and enable everybody to have the ideological understanding that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was not, and could not, have been a revolution or social progress in any sense, and thus thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." In this way it will be easy to make a distinction between right and wrong on major questions in the decade of civil strife and the erring cadres will find it comparatively easy to recognize their mistakes and, since they have the consciousness and courage to correct their mistakes, they will naturally not wrangle any more. So long as we correctly master the principles of dealing with erring cadres with proper methods, reliable steps and careful work when implementing, in an all-round way, the line, principles and policies of the party since the third plenary session of the party, we are sure most of the comrades will be able to change ideologically and make progress. We shall be able to accomplish the historical tasks of bringing order out of chaos in every field and, in accordance with the arrangements and requirements of the CCP Central Committee, will be able to do a good job of building material and spiritual civilization.

JIN MING ADDRESSES HEBEI FINANCIAL WORK FORUM

HK301406 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Summary] Hebei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Jin Ming recently called all cadres at and above department director level in the provincial finance bureau together to attend a forum on financial work. At the forum, he expressed his opinions on how to increase revenue and overcome financial difficulties.

Comrade Jin Ming said: "To increase revenue, the first task is to develop the economy and support production. This is the key to solving the financial problem. Finance departments at all levels must start with supporting production, meet the needs of enterprises, go deep into reality, look into the new economic situation and new economic problems, and formulate new measures and new methods to support production and increase revenue."

Jin Ming pointed out that "at present, losses and waste are terrifying in the production and circulation spheres and the potential for increasing production and revenue is very great. We must do everything possible to tap this potential, put an end to losses and waste, and raise the economic effect. This is the most effective method to increase revenue. In coordination with relevant departments, the finance departments must do well in grasping enterprise readjustment, increase enterprises' production and management levels and strive to help them produce marketable, quality and inexpensive products. They must also do well in grasping financial readjustment, implement a comprehensive economic accounting system, strive to reduce the costs of production and consumption and increase profits. They must also grasp the economic responsibility system in enterprises." Jin Ming held that it is essential to handle well the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and establish a sound financial work system in enterprises. Financial and economic discipline must be strictly observed and a large-scale inspection of financial and economic discipline must be continuously conducted. Regarding serious financial and economic offenses, the responsibility of enterprises' leaders and relevant personnel for these offenses must be investigated and affixed.

Jin Ming pointed out emphatically that to do financial work well, it is necessary to strengthen the building of a force of financial and revenue cadres, particularly the building of a grassroots force. At present, the great majority of the financial and revenue cadres in the province have not received professional training and their ideological and professional levels cannot meet the needs of the current situation. It is imperative to conduct training for financial and revenue cadres and financial and accounting personnel in enterprises to quickly raise their ideological and professional levels and their understanding of policy.

NEI MONGGOL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE VIEWS ECONOMY

SK050400 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Li Wenlien), the regional agricultural department recently convened a regional conference on agricultural work in Hohhot. On the basis of studying the important instructions issued by the central authorities on the work in Nei Monggol, the conference discussed problems involved in implementing the economic policy of developing a diversified economy and emphasizing forestry and livestock production. Agricultural bureau directors from the various leagues and municipalities and agricultural counties and banners as well as responsible comrades of departments in charge of publicizing agricultural sciences and techniques -- 115 in all -- attended the conference.

Leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Kong Fei, (Li Wen), Peng Mengyu, Shi Guanghua and Ba-tu-ba-gen, attended the meeting, heard reports and spoke.

The conference contended: The economic policy of developing a diversified economy and emphasizing forestry and livestock production is absolutely correct. This policy fully reflects our region's geographical, ethnic and economic particularities. It points out a way to develop our region's agricultural sector. The conference held that it is wrong to place too much emphasis on production and pit grain production against a diversified economy. However, it is also wrong to stress a diversified economy and ignore grain production. The region can never afford to ignore grain production. We can only boldly develop a diversified economy once grain production is ensured. We should fully and rationally utilize natural resources, devise large-scale agricultural and grain production plans in a scientific way, vigorously develop crop-growing, livestock and fish raising and the processing industry, improve economic efficiency and promote all-round agricultural development.

GANSU CONTINUES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Wang Shitai Report

SK040334 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held a plenary meeting this morning to hear work reports on the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

Wang Shitai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the work of the standing committee since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress. He cited the main tasks that have been done by the standing committee in the past year. They were: hearing the work reports of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, deliberating and deciding on matters of importance, strengthening the legal system, drafting local laws and regulations, implementing the election law and organic law for local congresses and governments, victoriously holding county-level direct elections, organizing inspection tours to exercise the supervisory role of people's deputies, strengthening [word indistinct] work, establishing institutions and enhancing ties between organs at different levels.

Wang Shitai said that during the year, the provincial people's congress standing committee should, in line with the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session and the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, earnestly exercise its functions and powers, implement local legislative work, step up supervision over the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, promote the work style of seeking truth from facts and stress research and investigations, listen attentively to the views of the masses and reflect the wishes of the people and strive to promote socialist democracy, the socialist legal system, the socialist spiritual civilization and the province's economy.

Wu Sihong, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Wang Guo, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, delivered reports.

Feng Jixin, executive chairman of the session, presided over the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and relevant departments and committee members attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee attended the meeting as observers.

Presidium Meets

SK051000 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] The presidium of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its second meeting this morning to approve reports by the provincial budgetary committee on the implementation of the 1981 provincial financial budget and on the 1982 financial estimates; draft resolutions on the implementation of the 1981 provincial financial budget and on the 1982 financial estimates; a report by the motions examination committee on the examination of motions; a draft resolution on the work report of the provincial people's government; namelists of candidates concerned for elections and a report suggesting appropriate arrangements for elections.

Today's meeting was presided over by Wang Shitai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and permanent chairman of the presidium of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

Court, Procuratorate Reports

SK051054 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday morning, at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Wu Sihong, president of the provincial higher people's court, delivered a report on the work of the provincial higher people's court, and Wang Guo, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, delivered a report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate. The reports state clearly that over the past year, the people's courts and the people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the province have earnestly implemented criminal law and the law on criminal procedures, used the law as a weapon to strike blows at all kinds of criminals, conducted economic trials, maintained social order and done much work to consolidate and develop a political situation of stability and unity and to ensure smooth progress in the national economic readjustment and that they have scored remarkable achievements in this regard. Most criminals have received due punishment. The sanctity of the law has been enhanced, and the people are happy about this.

Wu Sihong said the preliminary plans for 1982 of the people's courts are: 1) Strictly punish criminals according to the law in order to achieve greater social order; 2) continuously conduct economic trials to serve economic construction; 3) genuinely strengthen the handling of civil cases to mediate disputes among civilians; 4) intensify judicial and supervisory work as well as investigations and studies in order to make more contributions to achieving a fundamental improvement in our province's social order.

Wang Guo, in referring to the 1982 work of the people's procuratorates at all levels, said: We will grasp the consolidation of social order as our central task, carry out procuratorial work in an all-round manner resolutely attack the sabotage activities of the active counterrevolutionaries and archcriminals, earnestly implement policies, strictly handle cases according to the law, actively participate in programs on comprehensively tackling various problems, and adopt all kinds of measures to publicize the legal system in order to prevent and reduce crimes. In the meantime, we will strengthen work on reforming criminals, study tactics and devise plans to struggle against criminals and strive not only to attack and disintegrate criminal activities but also to educate and help criminals in order to more effectively develop procuratorial work to achieve improvement in social order.

NINGXIA RIBAO URGES IMPROVING CIVILIZATIONS

HK010443 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Report on 1 January NINGXIA RIBAO editorial: "Brace Spirits and Advance at Steady Pace"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: In order to do our work in the new year better than in any previous year, we must grasp the building of material civilization on the one hand and the building of spiritual civilization on the other, and gain relatively satisfactory achievements in both aspects.

In the field of material civilization, the region's national economic plan for 1982 has already been formulated. In order to accomplish this plan and also strive to over-fulfill it, we must vigorously develop agriculture, promote diversification while ensuring increased grain production, develop light industry, and strive for relatively rapid growth in consumer goods output. We must continue to readjust the service orientation and product mix of the machine-building industry, and reverse the decline of heavy industry output. We must strengthen the work of straightening out the enterprises and carrying out technical improvement, steadily promote industrial production economic responsibility systems, improve production technology and management standards, raise product quality, cut production costs and increase revenue.

We must control the scale of capital construction and shorten the construction cycle, reduce costs, and improve the results of the use of investment.

In carrying out economic construction in the new year, we must strengthen our understanding of the 10 principles for economic construction and enhance spontaneity to carry out the relevant principles. Only thus can we base our efforts on existing conditions and succeed in producing more marketable, high-quality products at less cost and less consumption of raw materials and energy.

In the field of spiritual civilization, we must strive for a decisive turn for the better in social order, the social atmosphere and the party work style in 1982, and further strengthen the unity of nationalities. The leading cadres at all levels must enhance spontaneity and resolve to implement the party's line, principles and policies. We must commend outstanding party organizations and members that maintain and carry forward the three great work styles. We must deal severely with party members who pay no heed to party discipline and state law, pursue private interests and encroach on the masses' interests, and arrest unhealthy trends.

We should overcome bureaucratism, brace our revolutionary spirits and improve work efficiency by instituting better troops and simpler administration.

In short, we must strengthen and improve ideological and political work and educate the people and youths in Marxist world-outlook and communist morality, so that they can resist corrupt bourgeois ideology and the remnants of feudal thinking, overcome the influence of petty bourgeois ideology, and display patriotic and pioneering spirit. In conclusion the editorial says the key to whether the building of material and spiritual civilization can be done well lies in the mental outlook of the leaders of the party organizations at all levels. We will certainly be able to win new success in building the two civilizations so long as the party's leading cadres at all levels establish heroic ambitions with a high sense of responsibility for the interests of the party and people, fear no difficulties, overcome laxness and weakness, are bold and skillful in waging struggle against all kinds of obstacles, and also solve each and every specific problem in a sound and steady way.

QINGHAI ISSUES EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ON EXPLOSIVES

SK010852 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial People's Government recently issued an emergency circular urging localities and units throughout the province to intensify the control of transporting, storage and production of explosives and flammable articles so as to ensure travelers' safety during the Spring Festival.

The circular urges units in charge of production of such articles and public security and industrial and commercial administrative departments in all localities should immediately conduct careful inspection of production units in this regard. Fireworks and firecrackers should be sold under a unified plan by the commodity stores under supply and marketing collectives at all levels. No other units or individuals are allowed to sell such goods. Rifles, ammunition, explosives and flammable articles owned by departments concerned should be under strict control. No person is allowed to carry such dangerous articles to airports and railway stations. Communications and transportation departments are responsible for doing a good job in conducting propaganda and inspection work. They should strictly inspect all suspects carrying such dangerous articles and all suspicious consigned baggage.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN

OWO70634 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Commentary: "The Chinese Communists' Intention"]

[Text] The American mass media have been deceived by the Chinese communists in connection with the sale of defensive weapons to the Republic of China. The Peiping regime has pretended that if the Americans continue to provide these weapons, it will break relations with the United States and possibly line up with the Soviet Union. U.S. newspapers have published many such stories. Washington commentators have frequently given the impressions that the Chinese communists mean what they say. High officials of the U.S. Government read these stories. Some of them have been influenced by them. They have been persuaded that there is a crisis in U.S.-Communist China relations, and that they should go slow in selling armaments to the Republic of China. Peiping wants Americans to believe that this is a very serious matter. The intention is to weaken and isolate the Republic of China. When that process has succeeded, the Chinese communists will make good on their ultimatum of surrender or invasion. The United States is being asked to scrap its announced China policy and hand over Taiwan on a silver platter. That even Jimmy Carter refused to do. But the Chinese communists think that they can intimidate Ronald Reagan by threatening to withdraw the Communist China card from play against the Soviet Union and even play a Soviet card against the United States. The China policy of the United States is currently to recognize the Chinese communists and at the same time to protect the people of Taiwan against communization. Recognition was an attempt to play the Communist China card against the Soviet Union. It did not work out so well. The Chinese Communists turned out to be very weak. They did not show any disposition to fight American battles. What the communists want most at the time of recognition is Taiwan, so they asked that price to continue American friendship. The United States said "no" at the time of President Carter's recognition, and "no" at the time when the Taiwan Relations Act was passed. This law of the American nation requires the U.S. Government to provide the Republic of China with the defensive weapons necessary to assure continued freedom of Taiwan. Terms of the Taiwan Relations Act have not been fully carried out as a consequence of the Chinese communists' objection. Some Americans believe the stories about the crisis in the U.S.-Communist China relationship. The only crisis is that whipped up by the mass media in response to continuous Chinese communist pressure. Communist China is not going to break relations with the United States. At the time of recognition, the Chinese Communists agreed inferentially that they would accept the sale of weapons to the Republic of China. If they had not agreed, there would have been no recognition. The communist protest was for the record only. President Carter provided the quid pro quo of agreeing not to negotiate new arms sales to the Republic of China for the 1 year period of 1979. The United States kept its words and then resumed the negotiation of contracts in 1980. Chinese communists' acceptance of the 1-year period is a proof that the Reagan administration accepted the principles, which were later set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act. Communist China needs the United States for many purposes besides protection from the Soviet Union. For modernization, the Chinese communists seek American expertise and equipment. They want American money and American weapons on credit or for nothing. The only crisis is that the unhappy mainland people want to learn from Taiwan how to escape from poverty and hopelessness. The Chinese communist goal is not to split with the United States, but get the United States out of Taiwan.

COMMENTARY ON JAPAN'S 'SELFISH' TAIWAN POLICY

OWO62221 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "The Selfish Japanese"]

[Text] Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said last Thursday that Japan is now big and strong enough to help defend itself. After more than 3 decades of nearly total dependence on the United States for its country's defense, the prime minister's remarks appeared to be a prelude to a standing announcement of a major military buildup.

The fact is that Suzuki was merely commenting on Japan's decision to boost its defense spending for 1982 by a mere 7.65 percent. Considering that Tokyo's military spending is well below 1 percent of the Japanese GNP, that is hardly an impressive increase, particularly when one takes into consideration the inflation factor.

Yes, Japan is big and strong from whatever viewpoint. But the fact remains that the Japanese are still counting on others to help defend them so they can go on building up their economic juggernaut at the expense of its trading partners. A case in point is Japan's treatment of the Republic of China, which one of the Japanese press [word indistinct] has described as very shabby. The publisher of Japan's fourth largest newspaper, the SANKEI SHIMBUN, noted the other day that Tokyo has ignored the interests of free China despite the fact that Japan owes a lot to the magnanimity of the late President Chiang Kai-shek.

In 1972 the Japanese Government unceremoniously dumped the Republic of China to jump into the Chinese communists' bandwagons in pursuit of an illusory market of 1 billion customers. While treating the Republic of China as a noncountry politically, the Japanese continued to earn money from Taiwan through trade. Recent statistics indicate that Japan's accumulative surplus in its trade with the Republic of China has exceeded 20 million dollars. The latter's trade deficit with Japan amounted to nearly 4 billion [as heard] dollars in 1981 alone. The Japanese have done practically nothing to benefit the Republic of China's economy except some investment projects which aim at turning quick profits without transferring technology to the host country.

And that is not all. Instead of appreciating the Republic of China's contributions to the security of Japan, Tokyo has been busily helping the Peiping regime, which is determined to destroy the freedom of the 18 million Chinese in Taiwan. While Western Europe and countries in other parts of the free world are improving their unofficial ties with the Republic of China, the Japanese Government has remained tardy to do anything in that direction. One cannot find another country more selfish than Japan.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL APPROVES 1982 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW070606 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Taipei, 7 Jan (CNA) -- The Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] Wednesday approved the Republic of China's economic development program for 1982, which will be sent with the recently approved 4-year economic plan to the Executive Yuan for ratification.

Under the program, the nation will keep price growth under 5.5 percent. The economic growth is set at 7.5 percent, and the per capita GNP (gross national product) will reach \$2,785. The program also plans the growth for various sectors as follows: agriculture, 2.9 percent; industry, 7.9 percent; the services, 7.8 percent.

In external trade, the real growth rate for commodity and service exports will be 10.5 percent. The import and export amounts will be \$27.5 billion and \$27.9 billion respectively. The total annual import and export growth will be 17 percent.

The CEPD estimates that the total population in the ROC in 1982 will be 18,307,000 persons, a growth of 1.83 percent, slightly lower than the 1.87 percent of 1981. The labor supply and demand growth rate will remain at 2.5 percent, and the jobless rate is estimated at 1.4 percent.

The CEPD's 1982 program was based not only on the 4-year economic plan, but also on various important investment projects already ratified.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS POSSIBLE U.S. BASE AT DALIAN

HK051528 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "On Dalian Base Et Al"]

[Text] Will China agree to arrange for the United States to use Dalian as a base? Has China already built a monitoring station in Xinjiang in cooperation with the United States? These are the questions which have drawn people's attention in the last few days.

The questions were provoked by YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan which first issued the report on Xinjiang and then the story of the negotiations for a base at Dalian. According to the newspaper, a monitoring and telecommunications station directed at the USSR has been jointly built in Xinjiang by China and the United States. Moreover, it is said that the equipment for the station was supplied by the United States, and that the station is being jointly operated by China and the United States (another source said that the station is operated by China itself and the material collected is shared by the two countries). As for the issue of a base at Dalian, the newspaper said, both sides are negotiating, as the United States wishes to use the port as a stopover for supplies for its warships.

The Beijing official sources have had no comment on the matter of Xinjiang so far. In responding to the story of Dalian, an official in charge of foreign affairs representing the military authorities said, "Do you think we would grant the U.S. Navy such a right when the United States is ready to sell weapons and spare parts to Taiwan?"

We are really of the same opinion of that official who raised such a question in reply, although we know nothing about the two issues.

It is impossible for the Beijing authorities to offer a base to Washington in exchange for the latter's promise to stop selling munitions to Taiwan. This is actually a basic judgment. We can be sure that the Beijing authorities will never submissively entreat Washington to stop the munitions trade, still less make such an under-the-table deal, but it will strongly voice its objections.

It is beyond argument that the Beijing authorities will turn down the deal. Even if someone could have such an idea (in fact nobody would have such a silly idea), he would not be able to express it since his suggestion would immediately evoke a strong objection. Then how can the so-called negotiations come true?

As for the accomplished fact (if there is any), of course, that is another matter. If there is any accomplished fact, no doubt it has been accomplished in accordance with the principle of safeguarding the sovereignty of the state and that of equality and mutual benefit. This is a matter which is a hundred percent trustworthy.

Making use of the groundless rumor, some people have gone so far as to denounce this as "weak-kneed diplomacy." People who say these things seem to have forgotten: Where else in China have there been ports and bases which had been offered to the United States for that use? If there has been "weak-kneed diplomacy," where can it really be found?

Without allying itself with any Western powers Beijing can still forcefully resist the Soviet hegemonist and win victory. It is obvious that China and the United States will benefit from cooperation which is advantageous to the antihegemonist cause. If Washington insists on irritating Beijing with any act, it has to be ready to reap what it has sown. What Washington has done is simply a short-sighted and ill-considered decision which is good for no one.

PUNISHMENT FOR JIANG QING, MAO YUANXIN DISCUSSED

HK260940 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 26 Dec 81 p 4

["News from Beijing" column by HSIN WAN PAO reporter: "What About Mao Yuanxin and His ilk?"]

[Text] At the NPC and CPPCC sessions, not only was Jiang Qing's name mentioned, but also that of Mao Yuanxin.

It is said that now Jiang Qing is not in Beijing but in prison at a place in the south which is called "the place where there is the best scenery in the world." She is engaged in light work -- making dolls. The person who told me this news said jokingly that if the dolls she makes bear her signature, people abroad would certainly rush to buy them, thus we could earn some foreign exchange and contribute to the four modernizations.

This has made some people entertain the idea that by allowing her to go to a place with beautiful scenery, we have let her off lightly. Nevertheless, though she is in a place with beautiful scenery, she is there not to enjoy herself but to serve her term in prison. Some people said that she and the other principal criminals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques are now being treated almost in the same way as common prisoners instead of receiving preferential treatment of various degrees as they did before their trial. The one who has received lenient treatment is Wu Faxian who has been released on bail for medical treatment in Beijing. This is based on the law, for he is very ill. Chen Boda, though he has been released, is in an isolation ward of a hospital in Beijing. He receives treatment nearly as good as if he would if he were released on bail.

All the above are only rumors except the part about Wu Faxian which has been proved by official sources. But the rumors are not identical, for some people said that Jiang Qing was still in Beijing and she was in Qin Cheng, Beijing.

Of course, none of the above-mentioned rumors were mentioned at the NPC and CPPCC sessions. When Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were mentioned during the group discussions the atmosphere changed radically.

Among the 10 persons serving time, only the 2 of them were mentioned. When mentioning their names, some deputies suggested that they should receive given capital punishment and not let off easily when the 2-year reprieve of the death sentence expired. Quite a few people had this opinion, and the most radical among them was Shao Lizi's wife Fu Xuewen. She said that when the 2-year reprieve of death sentence of Jiang Qing expired, let her go to hell without bothering to make an announcement.

At group discussions, a few other names were also mentioned, such as Mao Yuanxin from Liaoning, Ma Tianshui, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen from Shanghai.... The deputies demanded why these remaining evil elements of the gang of four in various localities had not been brought to trial. Will they be tried? Does it conform to the law if they are not tried for a long time? Quite a few people considered that, since these underlings had also caused a lot of disaster to people, they should not be left off easily and that excessive leniency toward them would bring about a very bad consequences and would cause them to have some illusions or even encourage them to hold on to their obstinate stand and starting something again.

When the NPC session was held, scores of deputies were not present. Among the deputies who were not there, some had died and others were obviously people with outstanding problems, such as Liu Jianxun from Henan.

It is nearly a year since the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang cliques began serving their sentences. That is to say, it is about a year before the 2-year reprieve of the death sentences for Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao expire. Although Mao Yuanxin, Ma Tianshui and their ilk are not at large, when will they be punished according to the law?

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